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Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen, etc.



EMERGENCY CARE IN SOMALIA — A starving baby in Baidoa, Somalia, getting nourishment Thursday from a nurse. Thousands have starved to death in the town.

Germany Gives Itself A Maastricht 'Opt-Out'

Bundesbank Guards Its Holy Grail

By Craig R. Whitney New York Times Service FRANKFURT — "Do right, though the heavens fall" could be the motto of the Bundesbank. It insists that it is doing right, and the heavens are indeed falling.

Parliament Gets Chance to Keep Deutsche Mark

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune The German government, opening its drive for approval of the Maastricht treaty to advance European integration, promised Thursday that Bonn would not allow the Deutsche mark to be replaced by a single European currency until parliament approved the action.

Bush Camp Presses Clinton on Anti-War Activities

By Andrew Rosenthal New York Times Service NEW ORLEANS — As President George Bush's campaign pressed its attack on Governor Bill Clinton's anti-Vietnam war activities, Bush aides said Thursday that the offensive grew from an intensive behind-the-scenes effort to bring another potentially embarrassing episode about the Democrat's young adulthood into the glare of election-year scrutiny.

ponent, pushing it into public view through surrogates and thus generating news coverage. In this manner, a campaign can say it is merely responding on issues that it does not want to raise directly.

policy and the Iran-contra scandal now, those issues will come up in the debate. Mr. Bush bashed his attack on whether Mr. Clinton went to Moscow in 1969 and demonstrated overseas against the Vietnam War, just as he had made clear on several occasions that he was making an issue out of Mr. Clinton's lack of military service, not just whether he told the truth about his draft exemptions.

Wednesday night that it was "wrong" of Mr. Clinton to take part in anti-war demonstrations outside the borders of the United States. He said Mr. Clinton was lying about his visit to Moscow.

Abortion Pill's New Role RU 486 as 'Day-After' Birth Control

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service NEW YORK — In a discovery that could reshape the debate over the French abortion pill RU 486, researchers have found that it can also enable women to avoid abortions by serving as a highly effective and safe "morning-after" contraceptive pill.

not available in the United States, would shift the debate over the drug away from the contentious issue of abortion. For that reason, said Dr. Michael Policar, vice president for medical affairs at the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, "it's an immensely important study."

Neo-Nazi Curbs: Accord on Goal But Not Means

New York Times Service BONN — Acknowledging shame over the failure to halt a rising tide of far-right extremist violence against foreigners, German politicians of all parties vowed Thursday to support a crackdown, but differed over whether new police powers were needed.



IDEOLOGICALLY ESTRANGED — John Major greeting his predecessor, Lady Thatcher, on Thursday at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton. Page 7.

Derek Walcott Becomes First Caribbean Writer to Receive Nobel Prize

By David Streitfeld Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The West Indian poet and dramatist Derek Walcott won the Nobel Prize for Literature on Thursday, the first Caribbean writer to receive the honor.

lumbus's arrival in the New World and on the morning Mr. Walcott was scheduled to fly to Charlottesville, Virginia, to take part in a conference focusing on the explorer's legacy.

contenders at their meeting in Stockholm on Thursday morning. He had reportedly been a favorite for several years, although the secretive academy never releases the names of the candidates.

"It's lovely money," he said. "Sure, I'd like to get a Nobel prize for the money. Absolutely. But there's so many other people."

Kiosk Israel to End Boycott of 2 Panels

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel has agreed to join two committees it has boycotted in the Middle East peace talks that began nearly a year ago, a senior official said Thursday.

Tax Bill Passes but Veto Likely

WASHINGTON — Congress, headed for adjournment, approved a \$27 billion tax bill with urban aid and expanded individual Retirement Accounts on Thursday, sending it to President George Bush less than a month before the presidential election.

The Workplace Turns a Page Into Computer-Age Badgering

By John Burgess Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Like crew members aboard the ship Enterprise, Neil Fishman is nudged by a computer as he moves through his workplace.

Worn by about 30 lab employees, the badges have occasionally generated unintended results. Mr. Fishman has from time to time accidentally left his badge on his desk and wandered off, and colleagues have knocked on the door of an empty office.

consulting firm Technology Research Group. If someone's missing, he asks, "What's wrong with paging?"

Equipment. Also trying out badges are Bellcore, a research consortium of the telephone industry, and Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto Research Center.

General News

Moscow police blocked employees of Gorbachev's research center from entering. Page 2

Market Data

Table with market data including Dow Jones, Trib Index, and The Dollar.

# U.S. Field Hospital Destined for Croatia

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to send a military field hospital to the former Yugoslavia to support a UN peacekeeping force protecting humanitarian aid efforts there, Bush administration officials said Thursday.

The officials said the hospital and about 300 support personnel would be in relative safety near Zagreb, Croatia, and not in Sarajevo, which has been pummed by shellfire for months.

President George Bush has offered protective air cover for the aid effort but has expressed strong reluctance to send ground troops into the region as part of the 14,000-member UN force, many of them from NATO countries.

The U.S. officials said the peacekeeping force had also requested military trucks and earth-moving equipment to support humanitarian aid convoys, but that no final decision had been made on the full request.

One official said that the U.S. military might set up the hospital but that it could eventually be staffed by other personnel.

Mr. Bush and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney have emphasized that the region is no place for U.S. ground forces because there would be no clear target or enemy if those troops were fired on.

An Italian relief plane has been shot down and two French soldiers shot to death so far in the aid operation.

More than 14,000 people have been killed in Bosnia and tens of thousands wounded since Serbs set out to crush the independence drive of majority Muslims and Croats, who voted in February to secede from Serb-dominated Yugoslavia.

U.S. planes have ferried emergency food and supplies to the Balkan war zone as part of a UN-supervised international airlift, but have not participated in peacekeeping efforts.

Mr. Bush last week offered to send military planes to police an expected UN ban on Serbian warplanes over Bosnia's skies. But compliance with the "no-fly" zone, expected to be declared on Friday or Monday, will be monitored by UN staff members on the ground, not military flights.

The draft resolution does, however, leave open the possibility of adopting a later resolution to enforce the ban if the Bosnian Serbs defy it.

In Brussels, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said Thursday that it was sending 100 people and

# Amsterdam Lowers Toll To 50 in El Al Crash

AMSTERDAM — Rescue teams have found 50 bodies in the ruins of the apartment complex devastated Sunday by the El Al air crash, and Amsterdam's mayor said Thursday the final death toll would be lower than originally feared.

As search crews ended their work at the site, Mayor Ed van Thijn said he did not expect the recovery of more bodies. Officials said only one of the mangled bodies had been identified.

"If you want to look at that optimistically, the number of victims will be lower than the 250 originally feared killed," he said.

Crews at the crash site in the Amsterdam suburb of Bijlmermeer were preparing to demolish the leaning hulks of the devastated buildings. They had finished searching for bodies and cleared away the last of the blackened debris by early Thursday evening.

City officials declined to give any new estimate of the total number of victims, and the police admitted that the official population register of those listed as living in the area was hopelessly wrong.

"We have to start again, basing our work on information from the site," said the police chief, Erik Nordholt.

The El Al 747-200F cargo jet slammed into the densely populated housing development of Bijlmermeer, on the southeast outskirts of the city, home to many poor immigrants, many of them living illegally in the Netherlands.

Despite a virtual amnesty for illegal immigrants after the crash, many have been reluctant to help the police trace possible victims.

Mr. Nordholt said detectives hoped to produce a reliable list of those missing. "If we can come up with a list of missing persons by Friday, this should not be taken to mean that all the people on the list were victims," he said.

Workers were excavating a trench to recover part of the aircraft's wing, but there was no chance of finding more victims in that area.

Firemen are bringing in heavy equipment to demolish apartments on each side of the 30-meter-wide (100-foot-wide) hole punched in the apartment complex by the jet.

Crash investigators were still trying to piece together a detailed account of what happened to the jet in the 15 minutes between takeoff and the crash.

Transportation Ministry officials said they still had not found the cargo jet's voice recorder.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)



The former Soviet leader protesting on a Moscow street Thursday after police officers blocked employees from entering his research institute. He blamed a continuing feud with Boris Yeltsin.

# Gorbachev's Door Is Barred

## He Decries Yeltsin's Seizure of His Research Office

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — When Mikhail S. Gorbachev showed up for work Thursday, police officers were barring the door of the huge, stately building that since December has housed his research institute.

They eventually let Mr. Gorbachev and a few close aides in, but the display of uniformed might was the clearest evidence yet that the long-running feud between the last Soviet ruler and the man who succeeded him, President Boris N. Yeltsin, was unlikely to end anytime soon.

As Mr. Yeltsin flew off to Kyrgyzstan for a meeting of presidents of republics that Mr. Gorbachev once ruled, the former Soviet leader was reduced to holding a frigid news conference on the sidewalk under the watchful eyes of the police.

There, and at a later, warmer press gathering inside his institute, Mr. Gorbachev angrily accused Mr. Yeltsin of evicting him solely as punishment for having been too critical.

"Yesterday I said that the president is incapable of doing his job," said Mr. Gorbachev, surrounded by news cameras and harried aides. "As you can see, he has shown what he is capable of. He has sealed off the building and locked out its employees in a country that the leaders say is democratic."

The four-building complex in central Moscow had been allocated to Mr. Gorbachev as a sort of consolation prize after the Soviet Union dissolved last December and Mr. Yeltsin moved into Mr. Gorbachev's Kremlin office.

But, in an order by the president released last night, all but 1,000 square meters (10,750 square feet) of office space were reclaimed by the Russian government for a newly created financial academy.

Mr. Gorbachev said he learned of the decision only Wednesday night when it was broadcast on a

nightly news program. He said that regardless, his institute would continue to operate.

Mr. Gorbachev formed his International Center for Social and Political Research, also known as the Gorbachev Fund, this year following his Dec. 25, 1991, resignation as Soviet president. It has been housed in a complex of buildings along one of Moscow's main roads.

Anatoli Krasikov, a spokesman for the Russian president, denied that the decision to boot the Gorbachev Fund from most of its space was intended as retribution. Nor, he said, was it intended to pressure Mr. Gorbachev to reconsider his refusal to appear before the Constitutional Court in a case concerning Mr. Yeltsin's banning of the Communist Party after last year's coup.

Mr. Gorbachev headed the party from 1985 to 1991. The former leader has been given a token fine for his refusal to appear in court, and his permission to travel has been lifted, forcing him to cancel a trip to South Korea.

Mr. Yeltsin and others in the government have accused Mr. Gorbachev of flagrantly trying to put himself above the law and of harming the newly democratized court system. But Mr. Gorbachev reiterated Thursday that he would not testify in what he considered to be a politically motivated attempt to make him look bad.

The decision to take back the office space, Mr. Krasikov said, was an effort to step up the pace of economic reform, as Mr. Yeltsin promised this week in the Russian parliament. The administration wants to start a school for training financial and banking leaders and needs a large enough place, he said, and the Gorbachev Fund does not need so many offices.

"This is lawlessness without limits, like the 1917 Revolution," said a former Politburo member, Alexander N. Yakovlev, who came to the institute in support of Mr. Gorbachev.

# CIA Blinks in Glare of Banking Scandal

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, has launched a broad internal investigation into what administration officials describe as the agency's apparent failure to provide timely and accurate information to Congress and the Justice Department about a politically sensitive bank scandal.

Mr. Gates acted as U.S. officials disclosed that the CIA last week uncovered 1989 documents that cast new doubt on the government's longstanding contention that the scandal was solely caused by officials of the Atlanta branch of an Italian bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

This contention has been challenged by attorneys for the former head of bank's Atlanta branch, the chief defendant in a criminal case arising from the scandal. The attorneys have alleged that Washington has concealed evidence of Rome's having authorized the loans in order to avoid embarrassing Italy, a key ally and owner of the bank.

Not only is the fraud the largest in U.S. banking history — involving more than \$4 billion in loans and loan guarantees — but the issue is also dogging the Bush campaign, since the money went to help Iraq buy weapons and food before the Gulf War.

The newly found documents consist of a series of cables to Washington by the CIA's Rome station chief reporting evidence that officials in Rome had authorized some of the illicit loans from Atlanta, according to U.S. officials familiar with the papers.

Officials said a copy of the cables was provided Sept. 30 to Laurence Urgenson, the head of the Justice Department's criminal division. The next day, U.S. prosecutors in Atlanta obtained a federal judge's permission to withdraw a plea agreement negotiated with the director of bank's Atlanta branch, Christopher P. Drogoul.

Neither Mr. Urgenson nor Gerrilyn Brill, the senior U.S. attorney in the case, mentioned the CIA cables last week in discussing why the government had withdrawn the plea agreement. Both said the government still contended that Italian officials were unaware of the loans and expected to prove its case in a trial of Mr. Drogoul, probably next year.

A CIA spokesman said that Mr. Gates had ordered a detailed inquiry into CIA responses to requests for information about the scandal by the Justice Department, Congress and U.S. District Judge Marvin H. Shoob, who heard the plea agreement proceedings. The report is due by the end of the year.

On Monday, Judge Shoob sharply criticized the CIA as being uncooperative and evasive in its dealings with him.

David L. Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was also critical. He said this week that the CIA issued false information when its acting general counsel suggested in a

Sept. 17 letter to Mr. Bill that it had only "publicly available information" about the complicity of Italian officials in the illicit loans.

The Justice Department had divulged the CIA letter in an attempt to rebut charges from the House Banking Committee chairman, Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, that the administration was covering up evidence of Italian complicity. Mr. Boren said that, based on his own inquiries, he believes that the agency has three classified documents written in October 1989 indicating that Italian officials were aware of activities by the bank's Atlanta branch.

He noted that while the documents do not refer specifically to illegal activities, the content of the reports makes it clear that these were among the activities known to Italian officials.

Mr. Boren said, "It really worries me, this whole thing. My instincts tell me something doesn't add up here."

A CIA spokesman said that the agency had made "an honest mistake" in not releasing earlier the bank's documents in its possession.

"There was absolutely no intention to mislead anyone or to hold anything back," he said.

Officials said the three documents Mr. Boren cited were sent in October 1989 to the White House, the State Department and the FBI. That was 16 months before Mr. Drogoul's indictment and the Justice Department announcement that it had no evidence of Italian complicity.

# GERMANY: A Pledge to Support Crackdown on Neo-Nazis, but How?

(Continued from page 1)

Friday to discuss these and other measures, he said, and he promised that the government would concentrate as much effort on fighting rightist violence as it has against leftist terrorism ever since the early 1970s.

The parties in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition have also begun moving toward support for a change in the country's unlimited constitutional guarantee of the right of political asylum. Asylum has been claimed by hundreds of thousands of foreigners whose presence in nearly every western city has provided the pretext for the violence.

Mr. Seifers has also announced that 1,300 retired civil servants and 200 noncommissioned military officers would be drafted to help asylum authorities work through a backlog of nearly a quarter of a million asylum applications. Nearly 320,000 asylum-seekers arrived in the first nine months of this year, most of them from Romania and the Balkans.

In an afternoon of debate dominated by anguished self-examination as they wrestled with the problem of violence, many deputies of the German parliament warned of the parallels between the neo-Nazi mobs of today and the Nazi thugs who brought Hitler to power in the 1930s.

"The fact that violence does not even stop before Jewish institutions and holy places can only be described as a shame against our country — no, a disgrace," said Hans-Jochen Vogel of the opposition Social Democratic Party, to general applause.

"But the need for new laws and instruments seems to me to be less urgent than making

effective use of the existing ones," he said. "The Weimar Republic didn't fail because it didn't have laws to preserve itself. It went down because there weren't enough people who would stand up and fight for democracy."

The Social Democrats had called for the debate, less than a week after commemorations

helped radical right parties to make gains in local elections.

Until recently, there has been more support for doing something to keep more foreigners from flooding into the country than for taking effective measures to stop Germans from beating them up.

The German Constitution places no limitations on the right of political asylum. In practice, any foreigner arriving on German soil and claiming political asylum is given the presumption of deserving it, and provided housing and food until an investigation proves otherwise.

More than 250,000 asylum-seekers arrived last year, overwhelming the investigators who have to decide whether they qualify. It routinely takes two years or longer to complete these investigations.

Last month, Mr. Seifers signed an agreement with Romania to make it easier to send back Roma and Sinti people, commonly called Gypsies, who had fled that country. In September alone, 17,000 asylum-seekers arrived in Germany from Romania, more than from any other country.

"Human dignity is inviolable," our constitution says," declared Herbert Blens, a member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union in the debate on Thursday. "That doesn't mean German dignity is inviolable."

"A Sinti or a Roma from Romania has the same dignity as a German from Rostock," he said.

The parliament ended the debate by unanimously approving a condemnation of "violence against foreign co-citizens and asylum-seekers, as well as racist and anti-Semitic attacks."

— CRAIG R. WHITNEY

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Vote Fraud Is Charged in Romania

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Romania's main opposition alliance, Democratic Convention, will contest the results of the recent parliamentary and presidential elections on the basis of fraud, one of its leaders said Thursday.

Final results showed that the Democratic National Salvation Front, which backs President Ion Iliescu for re-election, won 23.3 percent of the vote for the Senate and 27.7 percent for the Chamber of Deputies. The Democratic Convention, an alliance of 18 groups, was second with 20.2 percent of Senate votes and 20 percent for the lower house, according to the results issued by the Central Electoral Office.

After a recount of spoiled ballots ordered by electoral authorities, the office put the total number of invalid votes at more than 3 million, 12.3 percent of the votes cast for parliament. "The fact that some 1.5 million people allegedly voted in other places than their towns of residence is also highly suspect," said Iliu Paunescu, vice president of the Democratic Convention.

## Yeltsin Arranges Talks on Georgia

MOSCOW (AFP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin warned Thursday that negotiations were needed to keep the conflict in Georgia's breakaway Abkhazia region from turning into "large-scale war," Itar-Tass reported.

Mr. Yeltsin, who arrived in Kyrgyzstan to attend a meeting of the leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States, said he spoke by telephone Wednesday with the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the Abkhazian separatist leader, Vladislav Ardzimba.

The two sides, Mr. Yeltsin said, have agreed to join him at an meeting Tuesday on a military ship off the coast of Sukhumi, the main city in Abkhazia. "If they do not resolve their differences," he said, "they will reach a dead end and there will be a large-scale war."

## Canada Unity Deal Runs Into Trouble

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Uncertainty over Canada's political future has continued to grow, as recent opinion polls show opposition to a unity deal with French-speaking Quebec gaining ground less than three weeks before a national referendum.

A Gallup Poll published Wednesday said opposition to a package of constitutional changes aimed at keeping Quebec in Canada has rapidly caught up with support for the deal. The two sides campaigning for the yes-or-no referendum are now running at 41 percent each.

"This year, we had more of the states which has not grown, while the undecided are leaning the no side," said Gallup Canada's vice president, Lorne Borinoff. He added that the lack of credibility of political leaders, led by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, was a major reason support for the accord had stagnated.

## After Bombing, Egypt Guards Trains

ASSIUT, Egypt (Reuters) — Armed police will guard trains in southern Egypt after a bomb carried aboard by a Muslim militant exploded, killing four people and injuring nine others, security sources said on Thursday.

They said two uniformed police officers and a plainclothes officer would be put on trains through Upper Egypt, where Muslim extremists have clashed with security forces in recent months. Express trains from Luxor and Asswan, which often are used by foreign tourists, will carry a superior officer, as well.

Four people were killed and nine wounded on Tuesday when the militant forced an open door of a train's window at a security check at an Assiut railway station, authorities said. Last Thursday, three Egyptian men were wounded when gunmen fired on a Nile boat carrying 140 Germans. Telephone callers claimed responsibility for the attacks on behalf of an organization called the Islamic Group.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## USAir and Machinists Near Accord

WASHINGTON (AP) — USAir reached a tentative agreement Thursday with machinists who struck Monday and caused the cancellations of hundreds of flights around the country.

The agreement is subject to ratification by the 8,300 members of the International Association of Machinists. A union negotiator said USAir members would be urged to ratify the contract, which he said assured job security and gives nonreprisals safeguards to flight attendants and other who crossed picket lines.

The United States has warned of an increased potential for violence against Americans in certain Latin American countries, notably Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, between now and Oct. 12, the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to the New World. (Reuters)

Genoa will hardly celebrate the 500th anniversary of the landing in America of its favorite son, Christopher Columbus, on Monday, a 24-hour strike by unions opposing government spending cuts is expected to halt many services, and most commemorations were canceled out of respect for victims of a Sept. 27 flood. Tourists will not be able to visit Columbus exhibits, because most museums are closed on Mondays, and no special arrangements were made to open them. (Reuters)

France's three biggest labor confederations called for a 24-hour taxi strike in Paris next Wednesday to protest a new licensing system that carries penalty points for bad driving. (AFP)

Europe's railroads have agreed to keep the Internal union budget travel card going for another year, the Community of European Railways said Wednesday in Brussels. But the card, which allows people under 26 unlimited travel across 25 countries for a flat fee, is unlikely to be maintained in its present form after 1993. France, Spain, Portugal and Italy have threatened to withdraw from the program because they are bearing the brunt of backpackers' invasions in return for only a fraction of the revenue. (Reuters)

# The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



Region	Today	Tomorrow
North America	High 50-60, Low 30-40	High 40-50, Low 20-30
Europe	High 10-15, Low 5-10	High 15-20, Low 10-15
Asia	High 20-30, Low 10-20	High 25-35, Low 15-25

City	Today	Tomorrow
Chicago	50-60	40-50
New York	40-50	30-40
London	10-15	15-20
Tokyo	20-30	25-35

City	Today	Tomorrow
Los Angeles	60-70	50-60
Hong Kong	25-35	20-30
Sydney	15-25	10-20
Mumbai	25-35	20-30

City	Today	Tomorrow
Paris	10-15	15-20
Madrid	15-20	10-15
Rome	15-20	10-15
Beijing	20-30	25-35

City	Today	Tomorrow
London	10-15	15-20
New York	40-50	30-40
Los Angeles	60-70	50-60
Tokyo	20-30	25-35

Legend: partly, partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, fog, ice, etc. Wind: direction, speed. High, low, and other data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1992

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CAMPAIGN '92 / REVERSING THE RACE ISSUE

ELECTION NOTES

Perot Ad Topped the Evening's TV Ratings

NEW YORK — The half-hour paid political announcement that Ross Perot bought Tuesday night attracted a higher rating than most regularly scheduled entertainment shows on all three networks.

A Few Tips From School Debating Coaches

WASHINGTON — Some advice from debate coaches to the candidates: Get a good night's sleep, George Bush, and wait 15 seconds before plunging into your answers.

Clinton Is Enlivening Little Rock's Economy

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — It remains to be seen what Bill Clinton can do for the national economy, but there's no question that basing his national campaign here has done wonders for the local economy.

Poll Picks Bush: Its First Error in 36 Years?

NEW YORK — There are a lot of straws in the wind. There is, for example, the quadrennial presidential poll conducted by The Weekly Reader, the 64-year-old student paper published in Middletown, Connecticut.

Quote-Unquote

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, commenting on President George Bush's criticism of Bill Clinton's anti-Vietnam War efforts and student trip to Moscow: "It is called McCarthyism."

In America's Cities, Race Card May No Longer Be Trump

By Thomas B. Edsall

CLEVELAND — Four years ago, the themes of black crime, the death penalty and legal laxness sounded by the Bush campaign resounded powerfully in cities like Chicago and Philadelphia, where mayoral contests had heavily racial overtones, and here in Cleveland, where court-ordered school busing remains a source of anger and discontent.

Since then, however, a quiet revolution has been taking place in the racial politics of the pivotal cities in industrial states where "wedge" issues were a powerful weapon in persuading white voters to support President George Bush in 1988.

The altered political climate, in turn, has created a political environment hospitable to the candidacy of Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

The quieting of racial tension is a subtle but significant factor not only behind Mr. Clinton's current leads in the important states of Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but it has also contributed to the revival of voter allegiance to the Democratic Party.

The elections of Richard M. Daley in Chicago and of Edward Rendell in Philadelphia have stanchied the flow of white voters to the Republican Party in those two cities.

In both cases, white mayors replaced highly controversial black incumbents who wrested control from their divisive white predecessors.

In Cleveland, a black mayor, Michael White, has been perhaps the most successful of any big-city chief executive in building a biracial alliance in seemingly hostile terrain.

Mr. White's success has been a complementary dimension to the factors that have put Governor Clinton ahead in Ohio by about 8 to 10 percentage points in statewide polls.

Those factors also include anger at President George Bush for continued economic stagnation; the discontent of Americans of Eastern European descent with administration policies in their ancestral homelands; the defection of socially liberal suburbanites from a Republican Party seen as dominated by rigid, anti-abortion moralists; and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's decision not to run for president, which spared primary election contests that might have widened racial and ideological divisions.

In Cleveland, where East Side means black and West Side means white with the Cuyahoga River forming the dividing line, Mr. White over the last three years has built bridges crossing the Cuyahoga.

Advocates believe the badges will soon find commercial markets. Hospitals might use them to find doctors in an emergency. A nurse who worked with many patients in different rooms might use them to keep a billing record of how long was spent with each patient.

Workers in a nuclear power plant might wear badges to record how long they were exposed to hazardous materials.

Critics worry about the implications for the privacy rights of employees. Might there be sensors in the restrooms? Employers might use the systems "to directly evaluate people's performance on the job — how many hours were they there, were they there when they were supposed to be," said David Redell, a computer researcher who is a member of the advocacy organization, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.

Others, however, suggest that employees would quickly learn how to trick the system, perhaps by leaving their badges on their desks when they go off. Mr. Fishman already does a bit of that: He puts his badge in his pocket when he really wants to be left alone, so that its light beam cannot be picked up by receivers, and people checking the system think he is out of the building.

The badges have engendered speculation that the system could be misused by outsiders — by a suspicious spouse, for example, who might tap into a workplace computer in order to find out with whom a husband or wife was spending time.

Mr. Hopper, who is considered one of the world's leading authorities on the badges, suggests that over time, organizations will alter the systems to address such concerns. His lab, for instance, has decided that location data will not be stored.



President George Bush getting his makeup touched up during a commercial break on the "Larry King Live" talk show. Mr. King was displaying the president's armed forces identification after a caller questioned Mr. Bush's legal residence in San Antonio, Texas.

BUSH: Republican Strategists Press Effort to Challenge Clinton's Veracity

(Continued from page 1)

George Stephanopoulos said: "It's a pathetic ploy by a desperate man. He's reading the polls and he's scared. He said he would do anything to get elected and now he's stooping to the lowest form of innuendo."

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logical deception," said Mary Malin, the Bush campaign's political director. "If we cannot believe what he says about the past, how can we believe anything he says about the future?" she said Thursday.

And Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Bush's spokesman, said Thursday: "There's an important difference about protesting in foreign countries against America. There's a strong tradition and patriotic sense of supporting our country on foreign shores."

But Republican strategists are clearly aware that they are bringing

powerful emotional issues into the campaign and reopening deep wounds, and Mr. Bush has gone well beyond the relatively narrow question of Mr. Clinton's veracity. On Thursday morning, Mr. Bush signaled that he fully intended to press the assault. "I'll have more to say about that later," he said.

The attack on Mr. Clinton first over the draft and now over his anti-war activities was reminiscent of Mr. Bush's attack on Governor Michael S. Dukakis in 1988 on the issues of flag burning and the pledge of allegiance.

It also seemed to follow the pattern of a recent foreign election that Mr. Bush followed closely — Prime Minister John Major's come-from-behind defeat of the Labor Party candidate Neil Kinnock in Britain. In that case, one newspaper-account raised questions about a visit in the early 1980s by Mr. Kinnock to the Soviet Embassy in London.

The Republicans had been carefully building their case on the issue of Mr. Clinton's anti-war activities and his Moscow visit. Mr. Bush's research staff had been combing through records of Mr. Clinton's travels through Europe, including to Moscow, as part of his tour as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, to find questionable activities or contradictions with his current account of those years.

Congress Adopts Tax Bill but Bush Veto Is Likely

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress, bound for adjournment, approved a \$27 billion tax bill with urban aid and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts on Thursday, sending it to President George Bush and a possible veto less than a month before the presidential election.

Although the bill includes several provisions Mr. Bush wanted, it would be financed by selectively raising taxes.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said, "The president will not sign this bill."

The Senate approved the measure by a vote of 67 to 22. It had cleared the House on Tuesday, 208 to 206.

On what probably was the final work day for the 102d Congress, the Senate also completed action on significant energy legislation emphasizing conservation and alternative fuels and setting efficiency standards for light bulbs and other electrical devices.

The bill was approved by voice vote after two Democratic senators from Nevada, Harry M. Reid and Richard H. Bryan, failed to strike a provision that they contended would weaken health standards for a proposed nuclear-waste dump in their state.

Legislation with major impact on water users in 17 Western states was approved, 83 to 8. Senator John Seymour, Republican of California, tried unsuccessfully to change a section diverting some of California's Central Valley water from farm to recreational and industrial uses.

Summing up the feelings of lawmakers after a discussion-filled two years, Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, exclaimed, "How merciful it is that this Senate session is coming to an end."

The House, meanwhile, met for less than 10 minutes Thursday as Republicans made good their

promise earlier this week to block any further action on legislation there. That left the fate of dozens of measures in doubt. Several senators faced a choice of either accepting House versions of their pet bills or seeing them die.

The decisive vote on the tax bill was a 60-to-29 roll call that cast aside Republican objections that it conflicted with deficit-reduction laws. The 60 votes were the minimum necessary to put down that point of order.

Republican leaders said there was no way Mr. Bush could sign the

measure with its three dozen tax increases while criticizing the tax record of his Democratic opponent in the presidential election, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

The legislation grew in part out of the April riots in Los Angeles and was intended to show the government's interest in building up the inner cities and rural areas of poverty. But like most tax bills, it ballooned into a much larger package benefiting numerous businesses and groups of individuals.

The most popular provision in the bill would make tax-deductible

IRAs available to single people with incomes up to \$75,000 and couples up to \$100,000. Income limits now are \$35,000 and \$50,000.

The bill also would repeal luxury taxes on expensive yachts, furs, jewels and planes. The tax on expensive cars, which brings in far more money, would be retained.

Mr. Bush could kill the bill simply by not signing it within 10 days of receiving it, since Congress is adjourning for the year and would have no opportunity to override a veto, even if it had the votes to do so.

30 Nations Adopt Drugs-AIDS Plan

Reuters

ABU DHABI — Delegates from 30 nations on Thursday adopted a joint plan to fight traffic in illegal drugs and the spread of AIDS.

Representatives from Europe, Africa, the United States, South-East Asia, the Far East and the Middle East approved the plan at the end of a five-day conference here. Recommendations ranged from pledges to curb the spread of AIDS and drugs through religious sermons to strict laws on drug smuggling and money-laundering.

Iran, which has had chilly relations with its Gulf Arab neighbors because of territorial disputes, said it was ready to take part in regional projects to stem the drug trade. Iran has seized more than 30 tons of drugs in the first six months of 1992. Gulf Arab states seized eight tons in 1991, 20 percent more than in the previous year.

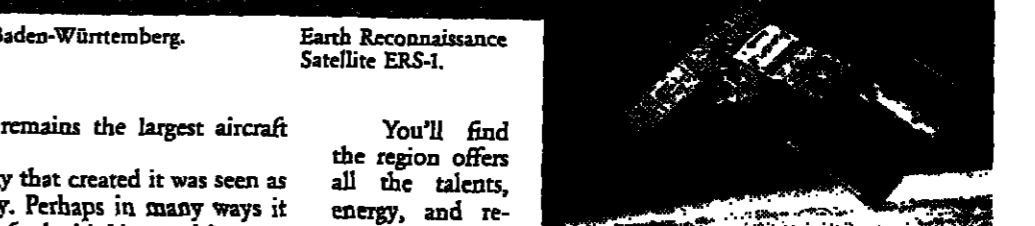
For more information about Baden-Wuerttemberg (Germany), please contact:

Agency for International Economic Cooperation Baden-Wuerttemberg (GWZ)

Mr Günther Fuchs Willi-Bleicher-Strasse 19, 7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany Telephone (+49-711) 22 78 70, Fax (+49-711) 2 27 87 22

The Ministry for Economic Affairs and Technology of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg

90 years ago our ideas were seen as out of this world — they still are.



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Those challenges are still being met, in the area where much of today's advanced technology began — Baden-Wuerttemberg.

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Maybe that's why so many of today's forward thinking companies have made their base right here, at the threshold of the new age in science.

And perhaps it might be the right time for you to think about it too.

WATCH: Big-Brotherly Workplace Tracking Badges

(Continued from page 1)

tered around an area that includes about 120 rooms and offices. The sensor then informs a central computer of the person's presence.

At Digital, people who want to find a badge wearer can call up that information on their computer screens. The data includes where the person is, whether he is on the move — based on where the previous four "sightings" occurred — and the number of the phone nearest to him. It also reveals whether other badge wearers are in the same place, and who they are.

When Mr. Fishman wants privacy, he presses a button on his badge twice, causing the computers to place the word "busy" by his name

The lab's switchboard operators have been using the system to route incoming calls. Before deciding which extension to ring, the operator glances at the computer screen.

An Olivetti lab in Cambridge, England, has gone a step further. It has linked its badge computer to a global electronic mail network, so that people anywhere in the world can find out where an employee is, provided they know his or her electronic mail address.

A reporter in Washington who this week wanted to find out the location of Andy Hopper, a badge researcher at the British lab, first sent an electronic mail query to the lab's computer.

The reporter received a trans-

Atlantic message on his screen a few seconds later: "Andy Hopper was seen 4 mins ago alone in Floor 1 near stairs." It also provided a phone number for that spot. An earlier message gave a room number and telephone number where Mr. Hopper could be reached.

Advocates believe the badges will soon find commercial markets. Hospitals might use them to find doctors in an emergency. A nurse who worked with many patients in different rooms might use them to keep a billing record of how long was spent with each patient.

Workers in a nuclear power plant might wear badges to record how long they were exposed to hazardous materials.

Critics worry about the implications for the privacy rights of employees. Might there be sensors in the restrooms? Employers might use the systems "to directly evaluate people's performance on the job — how many hours were they there, were they there when they were supposed to be," said David Redell, a computer researcher who is a member of the advocacy organization, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.

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Away From the Hustings

Infected by a cat, a man died from pneumonic plague, the first U.S. human fatality from the disease since 1987, federal officials said in Atlanta. Plague is a normally treatable disease caused by bacterial infection. Its various designations refer to the part of the body infected: Pneumonic plague attacks the lungs, bubonic the lymph nodes and septicemic the bloodstream.

Conrad Black, the Canadian publisher, may re-enter the bidding for the bankrupt New York Daily News, an adviser said, detailing a takeover plan by Mortimer B. Zuckerman, the publisher of U.S. News & World Report. The sale of the newspaper is set for Oct. 22.

MASA lost contact with the Venus-orbiting Pioneer 12 spacecraft as the craft began a slow, fiery plunge into the planet's atmosphere. The radio signal loss came 14 years into a mission originally calculated to last 243 days. The craft collected valuable measurements of Venus's upper atmosphere.

After months of struggling to keep secret why it brought so few criminal charges against the operator of the polluted Rocky Flats nuclear-bomb plant near Denver, the Justice Department has said it will discuss its internal deliberations with a House subcommittee.

Black officers make up 11.4 percent of New York City's Police Department, the same percentage as in 1983, a survey has found. Blacks make up 28.7 percent of the city's population. The figures give New York the worst record of any of the 50 big cities studied.

A drug to battle childhood leukemia, the most common form of childhood cancer diagnosed in the United States, has been introduced by Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. Officials of the company's pharmaceutical division, in Princeton, New Jersey, said they had been working on the drug, Vumon, for more than a decade.

The industrialist J. Peter Grace has apologized for using a derogatory term for homosexuals in remarks about Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York. Mr. Grace, who returned to the governor as "Cuomo the homo," later issued a blanket apology to the gay and lesbian community for "the inadvertent use of an offensive term."

Archaeologists working near Union Grove, Wisconsin, say they have found the first convincing evidence that ancient Indians hunted mammoths east of the Mississippi River.

WORLD BRIEFS
Charged in Romania
Deal Runs Into
Egypt Guards
EL UPDATE
Minists Near

سدا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Trouble in Georgia

The tangled conflict now raging in Abkhazia, a frontier district of the former Soviet republic of Georgia, appears to outsiders an indecipherable blur of ethnic and factional politics. But there is a larger pattern that warrants the world's urgent concern.

Perot's Other Shoe

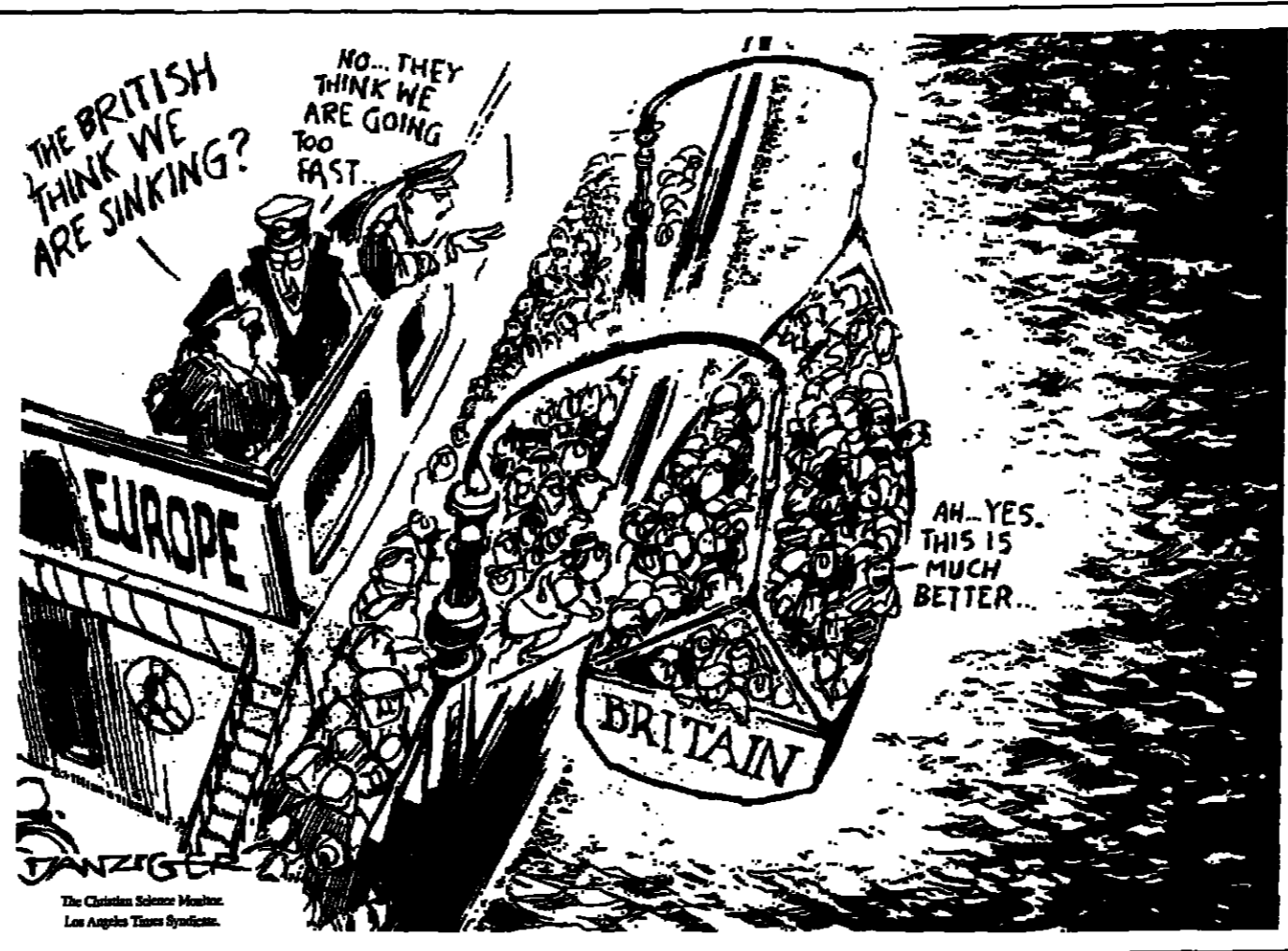
Ross Perot performed a valuable service in the 30 minutes he bought on network television Tuesday night. "Trickle-down economics, it didn't trickle," he said.

Southern African Détente

The Angolans, for 16 years after Portuguese colonial rule collapsed in 1975, fought for power. The United States turned their purpose to democracy, and on that basis arranged a peace. It mattered heavily that the Kremlin, which had shipped in 50,000 Cuban mercenaries, was dropping out of empire.

The Kimberlin Case

Just before the 1988 election, a federal prisoner named Brett Kimberlin had permission from officials at an Alabama penitentiary to hold a press conference to say he had once sold marijuana to Dan Quayle.



Don't Send In Troops if Political Goals Are Unclear

By Colin L. Powell

General Powell is chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WASHINGTON — There has been a spate of commentary recently over the use of American military force to deal with the vexing problems of an untidy post-Cold War world.

matched the use of military force to our political objectives. George Bush, more than any other recent president, understands the proper use of military force. In every instance he has made sure that the objective was clear and that we knew what we were getting into.

frustration rather than clear analysis, the situation can be made worse. Decisive means and results are always to be preferred, even if not always possible. So you bet I get nervous when so-called experts suggest that all we need is a little surgical bombing or a limited attack.

Old Hawks and Doves in New Feathers

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton is actually doing something important in this campaign. He is trying to replace the old hawk-dove divide by exploring new standards for U.S. military intervention.

Yes, many liberals were so traumatized. But no one was more chastened on the use of force than Vietnam hawks like Republican conservatives, right-wingers and the U.S. military.

The Refugee Agency Needs Support

By Shep Lowman

WASHINGTON — Criticism of the efficiency and capacity of the United Nations' emergency response mechanisms is mounting. Certainly there is a serious lack of coordination among the UN agencies which respond to disasters.

flight but did a good follow-up job in returning the Kurds to northern Iraq and preparing them for winter. Although it was very late to respond adequately in Somalia, it was early off the mark in Yugoslavia.

least we now have a high commissioner who believes that the agency should be a creature of the better instincts of governments. A major problem in emergency response is that concern for stability and respect for sovereignty are at war with refusal to accept massive human rights violations by leaders against their own people.

The Deficit Isn't Such A Demon?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Most of the establishment economists in the United States believe that the federal budget deficit is behind the economy's troubles. But they have not persuaded one of their respected colleagues, Robert Eisner, professor of economics at Northwestern University.

Recently, the figure of \$400 billion has been bandied about to represent the deficit, although the Congressional Budget Office puts the total for fiscal 1993 at \$331 billion. But Mr. Eisner finds that the deficit that has most meaning for the economy is even smaller, around \$220 billion.

Anything less, he contends, would throw the economy into a tailspin. In fact, he sees "an awful lot of room for stimulus at this point." Even \$220 billion, he exaggerates the problem, Mr. Eisner insists, because much of that goes to pay for physical assets — roads, buildings, schools, the defense system — which ought to be separated, as corporations do, into a capital budget. That is reasonable.

Mr. Eisner goes further. He argues not only that budget deficits do not inhibit real growth, but that deficit spending is what promotes national growth, prosperity and savings. He credits only "one real argument against the deficit," one he says is made best by the Brookings economist Charles Schultz and others — but he takes issue with Mr. Schultz.

Mr. Eisner is right that talking about deficits in the abstract is meaningless. He is right, also, that deficit can be too small and that federal spending for capital assets should not be lumped with operating expenses.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Tennyson, Patriot

LONDON — The Court Circular contains the following announcement dated Balmoral, Oct. 7: "Her Majesty received with much concern the news of the death of Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, for whom she had a sincere regard and great admiration."

1942: War of Prisoners

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Germany's action in carrying out yesterday [Oct. 8] her threat to chain the 2,500 prisoners — most Canadians — captured at Dieppe has been followed by a British warning that an equal number of German prisoners of war will be manacled and chained at noon tomorrow onto their chains. The whole German touchiness on the alleged binding of a handful of Germans during the occupation of the Channel Islands remains a mystery.

1917: A Statue for Russia

NEW YORK — The Russian Ambassador to the United States, M. Boris A. Bakhmetev, has written to Mr. William H. Taft, president of the Russian Liberty Fund, to announce the receipt of a cablegram from Petrograd stating that the Provisional Government is decided to accept, with profound gratitude, a statue of Liberty as a gift from the American people.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor...

Handwritten Arabic text: كتاب من الأصول

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring the name 'ARLBERG' and other illegible text.

OPINION

Real Crimes Have Been Committed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Shirtsleeved in the White House, the talk show host Larry King told President George Bush on CNN that "Senator Gore and William Safire are getting into what they call — I guess we're calling it Iraqgate."

Until now, those agencies have been publicly denying any knowledge of grain diversions to help Saddam. Mr. Bush, having finally spilled the beans under cross-examination by Larry King, takes refuge in having been an innocent dupe: "But to allege that we were building up his arms, or building up his nuclear power knowingly, is simply fallacious."

guaranteeing loans at unacceptable risk to a borrower who its Federal Reserve and Treasury warned would only repay upon receipt of larger loans, and (2) he knew that Saddam was using the money, or bartering American grain, to buy and develop weapons of mass destruction.



Another Cover-Up

The Secretive Pains Of the Invalid JFK

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — The latest Journal of the American Medical Association has a presidential-class scoop — only 32 years late. It has revealed that despite family and medical denials during his lifetime and later, John F. Kennedy did indeed have Addison's disease — a failure of the adrenal glands that in earlier years was generally fatal.

And that wasn't the half of it. The 35th president had a range of maladies, known and unknown, that kept him bedridden for months and years at a time. His back problems and mysterious fevers were congenital, not due to football injuries, war injuries or malaria, as the cover stories went.

He also had a very uncertain stomach that restricted him to a bland diet, some deafness in his right ear and a baffling range of allergies. To make things worse (or better), he was a promiscuous user of medications, including corticosteroids to replace the normal output of adrenal glands, as well as amphetamines and Demoral for pain.

His friend Paul Fay watched John Kennedy getting ready to inject himself in the thigh, as he did most days, and said, "Jack, the way you take that jab, it looks like it doesn't even hurt." Mr. Kennedy lunged over and jabbed the needle into Mr. Fay's thigh. His friend screamed in pain. "It feels the same way to me," Mr. Kennedy said.

Run Noisy, Run Deep

Regarding "Russia Is Selling Submarines to Iran" (Sept. 25) by Michael R. Gordon: The article states that diesel-powered submarines are "quicker and harder to detect than nuclear-powered submarines." I served aboard subs in World War II. We operated underwater on electric storage batteries. It was the sound of our screws that was picked up on sonar. Even if we stopped, our trim pumps gave us away. We were detected by three Japanese subs off Japan in mid-1942 and they gave us a merry cat-and-mouse chase for 36 hours. Quiet?

These antiquated submarines would be a headache for U.S. forces in the Gulf. But we could pinpoint them easily, at night because they would be surfaced to charge batteries, and during the day because they can move no more than three knots when submerged.

RICHARD J. ARNOLD, MANILA.

Weapons of Defense

Quite aside from domestic political considerations, the Bush administration's decision to sell Taiwan jet fighters and anti-submarine helicopters is justified and overdue from the viewpoint of regional peace and stability. These fighters and helicopters are not offensive weapons. While bombers and submarines can destroy enemy cities, factories and military installations, fighters and

helicopters cannot; their targets are enemy bombers and submarines. Being purely defensive, these fighters and helicopters would contribute to the security of Taiwan without posing a threat to China or any of Taiwan's neighbors.

C. K. TIEN, Toronto.

A Vote for Bush

Commentary in the International Herald Tribune portrays George Bush's economic policies as a failure and his foreign policy as a qualified success primarily due to luck. Well, I beg to differ. Run a computerized model of the Clinton economic agenda (tax hikes, national health insurance, military cuts, protectionism and so on) and tell us what shape the country would be in today had Mr. Clinton, and not Mr. Bush, been president for the last four years. Don't forget to tell the computer to assume that Desert Storm did not happen and Saddam Hussein therefore has been controlling world oil prices since 1990.

Mr. Bush has been an outstanding statesman, in his almost faultless handling of the collapse of communism, and of post-Cold War policy in Europe. His leadership of a world coalition against Iraq was a masterpiece, and stopping the war when he did took courage. An Iraq conquered and administered by the United States would have led to unprecedented anti-Americanism.

AYMAN ASHOUB, Teddington, England.

The West in the Balkans

The race riots in Germany will only be solved when the root political causes — war and disarray in Eastern Europe — are solved. The rest is senseless violence. The West must take responsibility for its war-profiteering and eliminate the weapons so that talk has an even chance. A disarmament force should be created as the tactical arm of the United Nations Security Council. If the Western powers united behind the political goal of disarmament and put 500,000 men into the former Yugoslavia, they could control the country in two weeks, disarm all parties, guarantee justice for the dead and dispossessed, and leave a political settlement to the locals to talk out.

MARK EBERSOLE, Bosch en Duin, the Netherlands.

Ignoring Africa

Regarding the New York Times editorial "Wisdom From Africa" (Sept. 4): Unfortunately, the news out of Africa in the past few years has been so grim as to create the impression that Africa has nothing to offer the world. The election of Butros Butros Ghali as the first United Nations secretary-general from the African continent was supposed to help redress this situation. Unfortunately, Mr. Ghali has reinforced the belief that Africa has little to contribute. His pattern of appointments has ignored black African diplomats.

SIMON UCHE ULULE, Lagos.

To Serve or Not

I graduated from high school in a small West Texas town in 1969. Only one of my classmates died in Vietnam. None of the upper-middle-class white boys from my class served there. When my brother called from college to say he had flunked one class too many and was on probation, making him eligible for the draft, my dad was on a

Where They Stood

Regarding the editorial "Quayle Like Clinton" (Sept. 24): Dan Quayle was not like Bill Clinton. Mr. Clinton opposed the war and thus attempted to avoid participating in it. Mr. Quayle favored the war but wanted somebody else to fight it for him. Mr. Clinton's stand was at least principled; Mr. Quayle's was merely cowardly. Might "principles" be as important as "family values"?

DANIEL S. BLUMENTHAL, Atlanta.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

MARtha S. ZIMMERMAN, London.

My fiancé (now my spouse) applied for conscientious-objector status. His letters of recommendation were written by an Episcopal priest and a rabbi, both of whom opposed U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Many of the adults surrounding us and advising us in those days were against, or at best ambivalent toward, the war.

My recollections are not unique; most of my peers tell similar stories. The fact is that most upper-middle-class white boys of my generation were not drafted. Those who chose to serve usually enlisted, giving themselves some control over their military assignments. Whether they avoided the draft altogether or chose a branch of the service that would minimize their exposure to risk in Vietnam, they did it with the advice and support of the adults around them.

If we are going to bar these men from positions of responsibility now, then we had better start cleaning out the middle- and upper-level management of hundreds

"OPPORTUNITY VIETNAM" The Outlook for Investment and Trade. Brussels, October 23-24, 1992. Vietnam holds out the promise of rich opportunities for foreign investors and trading partners. The Vietnamese economy is widely seen as ripe for substantial inflows of foreign capital and technological know-how.

ELECTRIC SYSTEMS. Giving a new spark to electric energy. Meeting the growing demand for energy in congested metropolitan areas is more than a technical problem. It's also an environmental challenge. That's why we are continually working hard to provide safe, efficient energy solutions.

# Patten Tries to Rally His Fatalistic Colony

By Laurence Zuckerman  
*International Herald Tribune*  
HONG KONG — After three months in which he worked full-time to charm and seduce the people of this British colony, the governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, began drawing on his reserve of goodwill Thursday as he began a marathon campaign to rally support for his political and social welfare plans in the face of rising criticism from Beijing.

Residents woke up and went to sleep with the governor as he answered questions on an early morning call-in radio show and from a panel on a late-evening television program.

In between, Mr. Patten spent more than an hour responding to queries from the colony's legislators and more than 90 minutes fielding questions at the first of several public forums.

The performance was singular in the history of a colony accustomed to aloof military or diplomatic

leaders who keep their distance from the masses and rarely submit to questioning.

When one questioner scolded him for not making the effort to examine conditions at one of the colony's overcrowded temporary housing areas, the governor offered to tour the district with the man, earning enthusiastic applause.

But the governor also had to defend Britain from several questioners who noted that London had a legacy of sowing discord as it exited from its colonies.

That restrained but palpable hostility illustrates the risks of Mr. Patten's bold strategy of positioning himself as the popular spokesman for Hong Kong's 5.8 million residents.

Lau Siu-kai, a sociology professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong who has conducted a series of local opinion surveys, said, "The people have still yet to find a more credible political force

which can substitute for the Hong Kong government."

Mr. Patten, the former Conservative Party chairman, became available for his post after British voters turned him out of his constituency in Bath in last spring's general election. After taking office in July, he refrained from making any substantive statements.

Finally, on Wednesday, he issued his long-awaited blueprint for the colony in the years remaining before it is returned to China in mid-1997. The plan calls for significant spending increases in virtually every social sector and for political reforms that increase democracy in the colony but stop short of transgressing what is laid down in the Basic Law, the post-1997 constitution drawn up by China.

The result, after months of rave reviews for his personable style, has been Mr. Patten's first dose of local criticism. Although there was much praise for various aspects of his program, some local newspapers

depicted him as Santa Claus or Robin Hood, while others criticized him for not spending enough in certain areas.

"This guy is a politician of the worst kind," said Yeung Wai Hong, publisher of Next, a popular Chinese-language weekly. "We are not having an election. There is no need for him to buy votes. He has a duty to look after the greater good rather than to build up his own personal popularity."

Beijing also reacted angrily. At a briefing for journalists Thursday, a government spokesman asserted that Mr. Patten's political proposals violated the 1984 Joint Declaration, in which London agreed to return the colony and Beijing guaranteed to preserve its capitalist system for at least 50 years.

**Tight Timetable**

Mr. Patten set a tight timetable on Thursday for expanding democracy in Hong Kong, showing determination to drive through changes before the colony returns to China, even if it means confrontation with Beijing, Reuters reported.

Mr. Patten said decisions on reforms for 1995 elections to the Legislative Council had to be made soon. Without naming China, he said the legislature — not Beijing — would make the final decision.

"At some stage in the early part of next year," he said, "I'm going to have to go to the Legislative Council with proposals which we will have to carry into law for, for example, 1994 District Board elections and for the 1995 Legislative Council elections. It will be at that stage that we will come to final decisions about what we want to do."

Speaking earlier to foreign correspondents, Mr. Patten signaled he could push ahead with change even if China objected, saying that if Beijing did not like the reforms, it could always change them after it regains Hong Kong in 1997.

"Why have a great fuss now?" he asked. "Let us demonstrate that it works."



MANILA SQUATTER AID — President Fidel Ramos visiting Smokey Mountain squatter colony Thursday in Manila to inaugurate a government housing project. Squatters live on and make their living from a mammoth garbage dump that emits smoke.

# MLA Message in Laos Field?

Senate Panel Studies Markings Made as Late as 1988

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — A Senate committee investigating the fate of Americans still unaccounted for from the Vietnam War has turned its attention to reports that satellite photography may have picked up messages from prisoners as late as 1988.

The panel, the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, plans to hold hearings on the issue next week but has not decided how much will be public, Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, the committee chairman, said in an interview.

The committee has been holding closed intelligence briefings on the issue, and many unclassified government documents have been made public.

But some officials are reluctant to discuss intelligence-gathering methods in public.

The photographs under investigation, analyzed in newly released Pentagon and CIA documents, seemed to show letters or symbols marked on the ground or incorporated in building markings. The signs appear to match those that service personnel were told to use to identify their locations in captivity.

Some analysts accept that the symbols may be a military code, but say they have no evidence that Americans created them.

The two most compelling cases of apparent messages involve markings on the roof of the Dong Mang prison camp, near Cam Pha in northern Vietnam, in May 1976, and the letters "USA" and possibly "K" — an assigned code — seen on a rice field near Sam Neua, Laos, in 1988.

The CIA analyzed the Dong Mang report in July 1976 and concluded, "We were unable to find any conclusive evidence that this prison might contain American POWs."

Photographs apparently showed a pattern worked into roof coverings during repair work. One of the symbols appeared to be "K" in Morse code; others, less clear, may have read "NT" and "TA." Analysts have not explained what those letters might mean.

In the field in Laos, a photograph in January 1988 picked up "USA" in 11-foot-tall letters over an area where it had not been the previous autumn and would not be the following spring. The "K" seemed an older marking.

"Paddies in this area are generally harvested in October or November and are allowed to remain fallow until planting season in February or March," a government report said in December 1988. "It is likely that the

symbol was made after the 1987 harvest, but before the paddy was replowed and flooded for the 1988 planting."

Missing Americans were known to have disappeared in the area. But U.S.-backed anti-government Laotians also operated there, and U.S. officials in Southeast Asia suspect the letters could have been dug into the ground by the rebels, some of whom have close ties with Americans who have been active in the POW-MIA issue.

Some of those Americans are military veterans who may have known the location codes, leading some analysts to say that both the Americans and the rebels might want to embarrass Laos and publicize the issue in the United States.

The committee made public on Wednesday closed-door testimony given on July 1 by Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire and candidate for president. A large part related to his trips to Vietnam and Laos in 1969 and 1970.

Mr. Perot told the committee counsel that on several occasions between 1969 and 1987, he had discussed possible trades of money or equipment for prisoners. Once, in 1970, Mr. Perot said, the North Vietnamese ambassador in Laos offered to release prisoners in return for medical equipment.

# ASIAN TOPICS

## For Hong Kong Maids, Sundays In the Park or Parking Garage?

Tens of thousands of foreign maids in Hong Kong may be crowded out of the small park where they traditionally spend their Sundays off. The adjoining thoroughfare is a pedestrian mall on Sundays, but Hongkong Land, the company that owns many of the luxurious stores in the neighborhood, wants to reopen the thoroughfare to automobile traffic to stimulate Sunday business.

Not that the maids would have no place else to go. There are other parks, but not nearly so central. And Hongkong Land says they could frolic in underground and high-rise parking garages, which are largely empty on Sundays. This idea that has stirred much controversy.

The government estimates that Hong Kong has 93,000 domestic servants, of whom 82,000 are from the Philippines. The others are mostly from Malaysia and Thailand.

About 20,000 crowd the park each Sunday. They picnic, gossip, strum their guitars, hawk

rice and fish, play cards or even say their prayers.

"Everybody deserves a place to relax and unwind," said Gloria Tellez, who runs a radio call-in program. She noted that the maids can't afford to go to restaurants or clubs.

Hongkong Land bristles at cries of racism, saying the maids hurt business by keeping customers away. "I think it's totally unfair that we could be considered racist," said Nigel Rich, chief of the Jardine conglomerate that owns Hongkong Land.

## Around Asia

Japanese aid to Middle East countries during the Gulf War helped push Japan's overall official development aid last year to \$11.03 billion, the largest in the world, the Foreign Ministry said.

Aid to Middle East countries more than doubled in 1991 to \$1.81 billion from \$705 million in 1990. The total 1991 figure, up 19.6 percent from \$9.22 billion in 1990, put Japan back on top of the world donor list, ahead of the United States with \$9.64 billion.

A ministry spokesman said the increase in Mideast aid was temporary and Japan was still committed to supporting development in Asia, whose share of the total dropped to 51.0 percent from 59.3 percent.

Khadi, the unrefined cloth that comes off India's millions of hand looms, may have had

its day. Mohandas K. Gandhi, the father of India's independence, preached the virtues of khadi, scornful machine-made and foreign cloth as symbols of oppression. In deference to Gandhi, khadi was government-subsidized.

But today's fabrics, mixes of synthetics and cottons, come cheaper and faster. And under India's new economic order, encouraged by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, government subsidies are being whittled away.

Jaya Jaitley, a champion of handicrafts, says khadi has largely become "the uniform worn by corrupt politicians" at election time.

China's most educated women are dumping their husbands in droves, one of the factors behind a divorce rate that has more than doubled since 1979, according to a survey by the official Xinhua press agency. It said China's divorce rate was increasing by 10 percent annually as traditional ideas of love, sex and marriage change.

"Now, 70 percent of all divorce cases are initiated by wives and 86.1 percent of these women are intellectuals," Xinhua said. It said that 60 percent of divorce cases were filed by people under the age of 35.

China recorded 655,000 divorces in 1988, the most recent year for which statistics were given, compared with 319,000 cases in 1979.

Arthur Higbee

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مكتبة من الأصيل

# Major Weathers Tory Meeting He Holds Charismatic Predecessor at Bay

By Eugene Robinson  
*Washington Post Service*

BRIGHTON, England — Prime Minister John Major's embattled government struggled to piece together a credible economic policy Thursday, announcing that despite Britain's deep and persistent recession there would be no package of measures designed to produce quick growth.

At the same time, Mr. Major struggled to avoid being upstaged by the woman he calls "my formidable predecessor" — Lady Thatcher, who shared the podium with Mr. Major and with members of his cabinet at Thursday's session

of the annual Conservative Party conference, scheduled to end Friday in this popular seaside resort. Mr. Major managed to hold Lady Thatcher at bay, most observers agreed. But his economic policies remained under attack from both political allies and political foes clamoring for a new focus on bringing Britain out of its painful slump.

Hopes that the government would cut interest rates to bolster the economy were dashed when the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, told party conference delegates that the government would "take no risks with inflation." (Page 15)

If Mr. Lamont's speech was the most important event of the day, the encounter between Lady Thatcher and Mr. Major was the moment with the most dramatic potential.

Always a master of timing, Lady Thatcher paved the way for her grand entrance by publishing a newspaper article last night in which she sharply criticized the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, which Britain joined under her administration, and denounced the Treaty on European Union as "a vision of yesterday."

Mr. Major has vowed to push the Maastricht treaty through Parliament despite the opposition of a vocal minority of Conservative members, who revere Lady Thatcher as a leader of the anti-European forces.

Lady Thatcher was greeted with a two-and-a-half-minute standing ovation, the longest and warmest thus far of the conference. But it fell short of the tumultuous welcome she received at last year's party meeting, her first since being booted out of office in a Conservative palace coup.

Lady Thatcher declined to address the gathering, perhaps mindful of the fact that the anti-European wing of the party had already lost this week's debate on the Maastricht treaty. Delegates voted on Tuesday to back Mr. Major's stance on Europe and foreign affairs.

When Mr. Major entered, he got a standing ovation of his own. And even if he did not receive the adulation accorded Lady Thatcher, he still had the relaxed air of a man who — for the moment — was back in charge of his party.

# 2 More Bombs Explode Near London Stations

LONDON — Two suspected car bombs exploded near mainline train stations in different parts of central London on Thursday night, the fire brigade said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties in the blasts, which followed two Irish Republican Army bomb attacks in the city on Wednesday in which five people were injured.

Several other mainline and underground railroad stations were closed while bomb experts searched for more devices.

The first of the explosions Thursday occurred at 9:30 P.M. outside a city tourist attraction, the London Dungeon horror museum, near the London Bridge mainline station that serves commuters to the city's financial district.

Within an hour, a second explosion rocked northwest London in Balcombe Street, near Marylebone

station, a fire brigade spokesman said.

The IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, took responsibility for the two blasts on Wednesday in a statement issued in Dublin.

Politicians said Thursday that the IRA had been planted as a gesture of defiance to Prime Minister John Major's Conservative Party, which was holding its annual conference in Brighton.

On Wednesday, the first bomb exploded in a litter basket close to Piccadilly Circus in the early morning, slightly injuring the five people. The second went off less than a mile away in the early evening but caused no casualties.

The IRA statement said: "As yet another British colonial leader trotted out a well-worn diatribe to a Tory conference predicting the demise of the IRA, our active service volunteers were for the second time in 24 hours striking in the heart of London."

The statement added that the blasts were intended to demonstrate "to the occupiers of our national territory that there will be no respite and no lull until they end their interference in our affairs."

In 1984, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, attending a previous party conference, narrowly escaped a IRA bomb attack on her hotel in Brighton in which five people were killed.

In Brighton, Sir Patrick Mayhew, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, promised to continue to work toward a peaceful settlement in the province that would bring direct rule, introduced in 1974, to an end. At one point in his speech he said, "Nothing excuses terrorism."

# North Carolina Senator To Have Heart Surgery

DURHAM, North Carolina — Senator Terry Sanford, a 75-year-old Democrat who is running for a second term, announced Thursday that he would undergo heart surgery Friday, but he said he would not drop out of the race.

Mr. Sanford is being challenged by a Democrat-turned-Republican, Lauch Faircloth, a former North Carolina secretary of commerce who has been trailing him in the latest polls by 6 to 14 percentage points.



Derek Walcott speaking from his home in Boston to his agent Thursday after learning that he had won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

# POET: Walcott Becomes First Caribbean Writer to Receive the Prize

(Continued from page 1)

Of his poems, he wrote in "Mid-summer" (1984):  
*Each goes down like a stone to the seabed, seating, but they, with luck, lie where stones are deep, in the sea's memory.*

Let them be, in water, as my father, who did watercolors, entered his work. He became one of his shadows, his mid-summer sunlight.

His "Ombers," is a 325-page Homeric narrative of two fishermen who journey back to their ancestral land of Africa.

The book, which seems to have been a prime cause of his receiving the Nobel Prize, was greeted by rave reviews.

"Beguiling, sorrowful, triumphant," wrote Michael Heyward in The Washington Post Book World, calling it "a sustained lament for those who have fallen beneath the heel of history — American Indians, African Americans and West Indians, people of whatever race who have felt the rod of colonial rule."

Even more remarkably, "Ombers" went on to sell tens of thousands of copies, extremely rare for a poem of its size and complexity.

Mr. Walcott teaches writing and literature at Boston University. While he was a visiting professor at Harvard University in 1982, a freshman accused him of sexual harassment. The poet said at the time

that he had been discussing love — "a crucial part of life" — with the young woman. "Would you make love to me if I asked you?" he inquired.

The woman received a grade of "C" in the course. She complained to the university administration that Mr. Walcott was taking revenge for her refusal. An investigation determined that the complaint "had merit," and the school took what it described as "official action."

Matters became murkier, however, when Dean Henry Rosovsky's letter to the woman was leaked to

the Harvard Crimson, the student newspaper. Mr. Rosovsky said in that letter that he was "somewhat troubled" to have learned that Mr. Walcott's question to the student "took place in the context of what seems to have been your own willingness to establish with him some degree of personal intimacy."

Mr. Walcott offered to resign from Boston University if it felt "embarrassed" the student's grade was changed from "C" to "Pass," and Mr. Walcott was suitably chastened.

"I am starting to feel," he said, "like I am the beast of Boston."

# PILL: Study Backs RU 486

(Continued from page 1)

morning-after birth control pills to prevent pregnancy. But he added that most health care professionals did not know about the method.

Dr. David Grimes of the University of Southern California School of Medicine said the new study showed the advantage of using RU 486 to prevent pregnancy.

"With birth control pills, he said, 'a substantial proportion of women will have bad nausea and vomiting,' adding: 'It's a punishing regimen. Why punish women who are already in a time of difficulty?'"

But because the study used RU 486, it is likely to be swept into the

rancorous debate over abortion. Many medical experts and women who favor the availability of abortion fervently want RU 486 to be marketed in the United States because it provides an alternative to surgical abortions early in pregnancy.

Many opponents of abortion just as fervently want the drug kept out of the United States.

So far, RU 486 is unavailable in the United States because its maker, Roussel-Uclaf SA, a French company, having concluded that the political climate is too hostile, says it does not want to become embroiled in the abortion dispute.

The pill is sold in France, Britain, Sweden and China.

# MARK: 'Opt-Out' Plan

(Continued from page 1)

signal of confidence in a common European future for our still warring partners."

The German parliament is expected to ratify the treaty by the end of the year. There is no provision in the German constitution for public referendums on such issues.

Mr. Kinkel said Germany was not prepared to renegotiate the treaty, but said Bonn, like several other nations, was seeking "clarifications" aimed at easing public fears "about the threatened loss of national identity, rampant bureaucracy and centralism."

Under the Maastricht agreement, a European currency union is supposed to be formed in 1997 if a majority of countries are eligible to proceed. If not, any nation meeting the criteria would be required to go ahead in 1999 even if only a handful qualify. The qualifications call for relatively low inflation, control of public debt, and stable currency rates.

The opening of the debate also highlighted key differences between Germany and France.

President Francois Mitterrand, in urging French support for the Maastricht treaty in his televised appeal during last month's campaign for public approval, contended that central bankers would follow political directions. That is the way monetary policy is currently conducted in France.

But Mr. Waigel, in a straightforward rebuke, pointed out that the Maastricht treaty clearly calls for an independent central bank modeled along the lines of the Bundesbank.

"The European central bank council will not be a gathering of technocrats who obey instructions from the politicians," Mr. Waigel said. "The members will be totally independent and bound only by their legal duty, primarily to guarantee price stability."

# Bundesbank on Treaty

The Bundesbank vice president, Hans Tietmeyer, on Thursday pleaded for EC governments to ratify the Maastricht treaty and warned of a perilous regression into disunity if they do not.

"For me it is important that this growing union retain a goal; otherwise it will fall back into a lesser degree of integration and maybe fall apart," Mr. Tietmeyer said in Frankfurt.

Mr. Tietmeyer suggested that the sooner some European nations create joint monetary institutions the better, in order to give them time to "practice" for closer cooperation later. "Maastricht offers for the first time the chance of a differentiated development in Europe," he said, adding, "the most important thing is choosing your partners carefully." (IHT)

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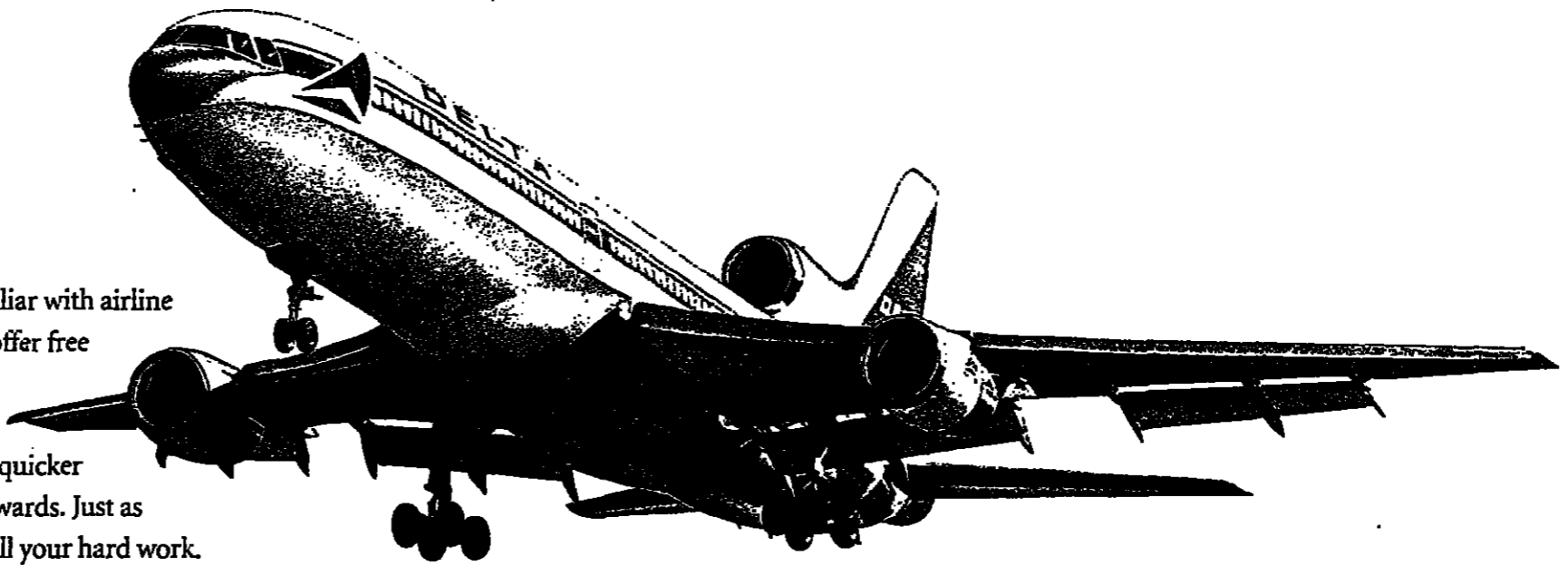
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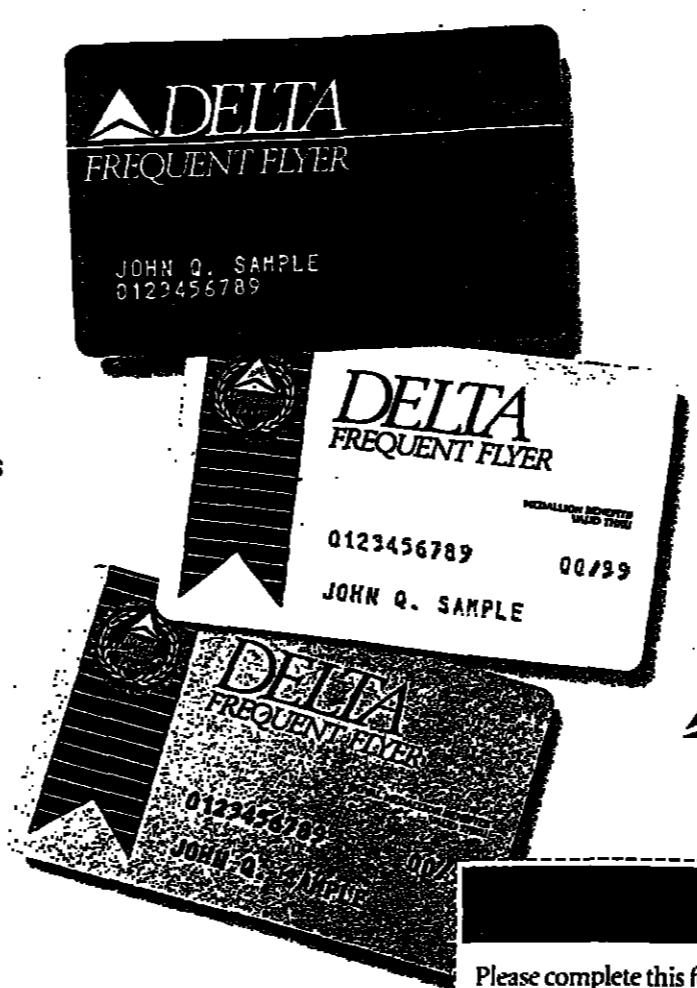
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# New CDs: Back to Oldies

## A Whole World Beyond Thrash, Headache Rock

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Tired of synthesizers, samplers, wah-wah, drum machines, Industrial Music and Thrash Rock? Wish for those quiet days when human beings made music you could hum and listen to without getting bored or a headache? A number of new CDs indicate you are not alone.

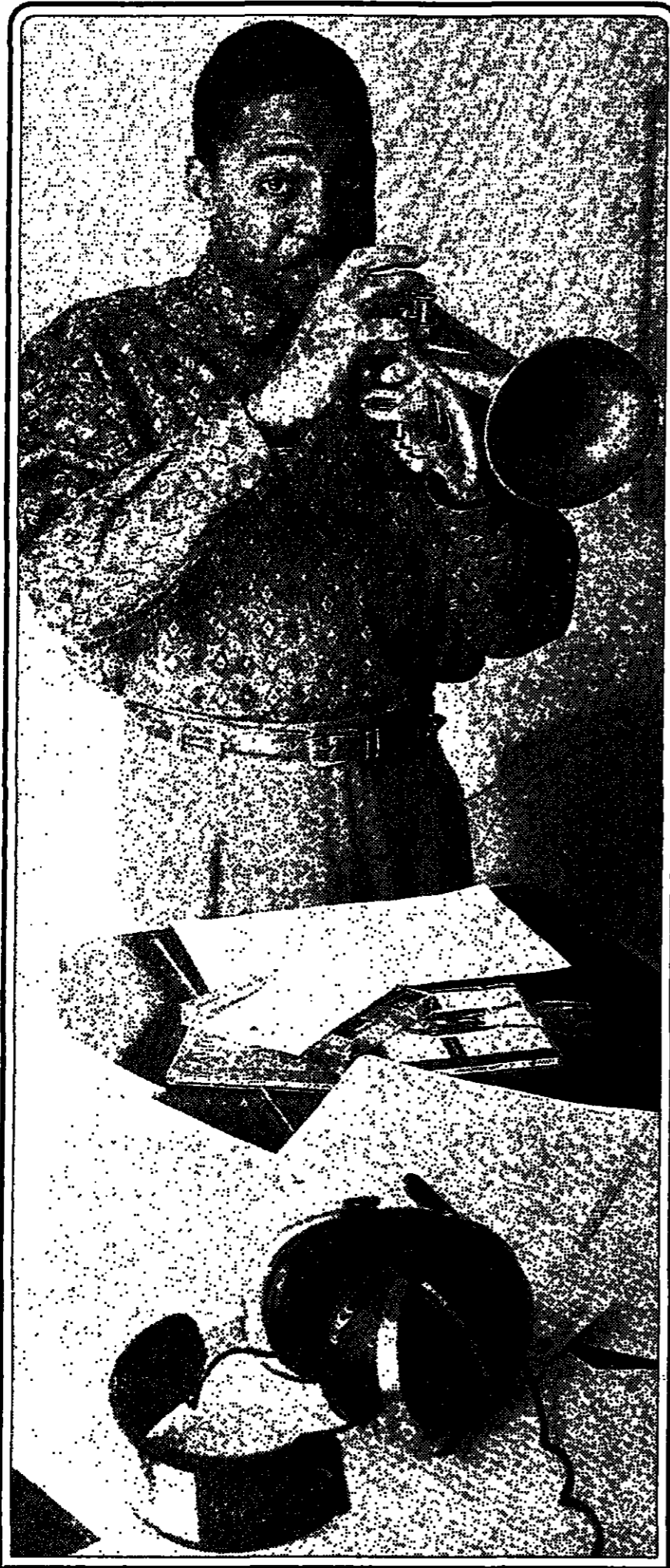
**GEORGE HARRISON, "Live In Japan"** (WB): Thanks to producer Russ Titelman and the presence of Eric Clapton and members of his band, here is a double-CD set with fuller, tighter and richer versions of the likes of "Something," "Here Comes The Sun," "Taxman," "My Sweet Lord," "While My Guitar Gently Weeps" and that wonderful obscure Beatles B-side "Old Brown Shoe," on which Nathan East plays Paul McCartney's bass line. Clapton spent a long time and a lot of energy coaxing his friend Harrison on stage again. They finally finished the songs, with the right chords. Great digital sound quality.

**ERIC CLAPTON, "Unplugged"** (Reprise): Clapton is at the apex of his career. The CD of his mature, sensitive concert on MTV embodies the advantage of acoustic music. With no need to shout above the electricity, his voice has more subtle texture and dynamics than we thought it capable of. Playing acoustic guitar, he sounds free, almost relaxed. "Layla" is placed in the relaxed and tender setting it deserves. "Nobody Loves You When You're Down and Out" is mellow and heartfelt, he has the space to let us know what he's singing about. And do you believe Robert Johnson's "Malted Milk"?

**SHIRLEY HORN, "With Strings"** (Verve): Lo and behold, the musician's musician, little known to anybody else, has a No. 1 album on the billboard jazz chart. Dedicated to Miles Davis, Sinatrasque in form if not style, she makes other people's material her own and believable. Supported by the exquisite string arrangements of Johnny Mandel, Horn sings ballads like "How Am I To Know?" "Where Do You Start?" and "Isn't It A Pity?"... down to absence of tempo. The attitude (tears in your eyes and goosebumps) is in the intensity. (Guest appearances by Wynton Marsalis).

**WYNTON MARSALIS, "Blue Interlude"** (Columbia): Despite his pompous monologue explaining the story line of "my first extended piece on record," here is further proof that Wynton's septet is probably the most interesting, innovative group now working. With shades of Ellington, Mingus, Jelly Roll, John Kirby and Miles Davis, Marsalis has a unique ability to look back and ahead at the same time. He's out to prove how "serious" jazz is. No laughter if you please. The stance is, if you don't like it it's your fault. And he may well be right.

**BRANFORD MARSALIS, "The First Time"** (Columbia): Meanwhile, older brother Branford, who hangs looser, looks back with a sense of humor as well as history toward hollers (work songs), gospel and the blues. Guests include B. King, John Lee Hooker and Linda Hopkins. There's a bow to Bechet ("Sidney In Da Haus"). The saxman travels in time up to "Brother Trying to Catch a Cab (On The East Side) Blues," a



Wynton Marsalis: If you don't like it it's your fault.

more recent past, like last night, on which he compensates for a refused ride to Brooklyn with a burnout blues straight-ahead out of Sonny Rollins into tomorrow.

**"HONEYMOON IN VEGAS"** (Epic): Elvis Presley hits — from the soundtrack for the movie of the same name — like "Hound Dog," "Jailhouse Rock," "Suspicious Minds," "Blue Hawaii" and "Heartbreak Hotel" performed by John Mellencamp, Bono (U2), Billy Joel, Travis Tritt, Dwight Yoakam, Bryan Ferry, Willie Nelson and others singing them better than Elvis, which isn't really hard to do. Added country, rock, vocal and instrumental dimensions, however, even deepen hindsight.

**WOODY HERMAN, "The Herd Rides Again... In Stereo"** (Evidence): The thundering 1945/46 first Herd, for which Stravinsky wrote "Ebony Concerto," reunited in 1958 with a few tingers. Personnel includes Ernie Royal, Paul Quinichette, Al Cohn, Bob Brookmeyer (replacing Bill Harris), Billy Bauer and above all master big-band drummer Don Lamond playing "Caldonia," "Wildcat," "The Good Earth" and Ralph Burns' classic "Bijou." Evidence supports bassist Chubby Jackson, who said: "We knew we were doing something musically important."

**MICHAEL BOLTON, "Timeless (The Classics)"** (Columbia): White versions of

soul classics sung and/or written by Sam and Dave, Eddie Floyd, Isaac Hayes, The Four Tops, Sam Cooke and so on. Bolton's previous two albums sold close to 5 million copies each in the United States alone. It is said that he fills the gap between Sinatra and New Kids on the Block. He's pushing 40 and his fans are mainly white females over 35. He's easy to dismiss, but (like George Michael) Bolton can really sing despite his sex-appeal image, wide popularity and color. As if to prove it, the album concludes with a soulful version of (yes) "White Christmas."

**DR. JOHN, "Goin' Back to Orleans"** (WB): It must be awful to live in the 1990s when you love to go back as much as Dr. Mac Rebennack, who is inspired by Louis Moreau Gottschalk, Jelly Roll Morton ("Minniebug Joys"), Buddy Bolden, Cousin Joe Pleasance ("How Come My Dog Don't Bark (When You Come Around)"), Papa Celestin. Leadbelly (a rocking version of "Good Night Irene"), Professor Longhair, Louis Armstrong ("Basin Street Blues") and "all the million great 'junky blues' piano players who built a tradition." Personnel includes Danny Barker (banjo), the Neville Brothers, Pete Fountain and Al Hirt. "We just wanted a good feel," the Doctor says. "Sure we made little mistakes, little spontaneous things, but that's how real people play music in New Orleans — with feeling."

# A Medieval 'Bonanza' in England

By Rich Zahradnik

**L**ONDON — A scruffy crowd of villagers stands in the mud and grass in front of thatched houses. They surround the alleged witch, who is tied to a stake and about to be burned by the local clergyman.

A crossbow bolt whistles through the air and knocks the torch from the priest's hands. In ride two knights and the daughter of the local nobleman, intent on saving the woman from the fire. A scuffle begins, the horses are surrounded and the knights are dragged to the ground by the local rabble.

A crew member yells out and everyone prepares to shoot another take in the convincing medieval village that has been built at Shepperton Studios just outside London. Sitting off to the side, the American actress Lynn Skye is worried about her crossbow. The deadly weapon has a hair trigger and a mind of its own. During earlier shooting, it went off inside a castle without anyone near the thing. "I've only fired it two or three times," said Skye. "I am so happy when those scenes are over with."

Stray crossbow bolts are just one of the risks in the production of "Covington Cross," a historical action-adventure series that has made a little history of its own by being the first American network series to be shot in Britain in almost three decades. "Covington Cross" airs Saturday nights on ABC in the United States, a sort of "Bonanza" set in the 14th century that portrays the trials that a single father, Sir Thomas Gray, faces as he raises four unruly kids, deals with an evil knight, witchcraft and the plague, and dates the lady in the castle next door.

The expense of hourlong television shows and the increasing financial power of Euro-

pean broadcasters mean that more television for the United States will be made in Europe in the coming years. "Covington Cross" is one important test for how such hands-across-the-water productions might work.

Lew Grade, the grand old man of British television, was the last producer to have any marked success getting his productions on the American networks. In the 1950s and 1960s, "The Adventures of Robin Hood," "Secret Agent" and "The Prisoner" were all made in Britain by Grade and carried by U.S. networks.

"You don't make them expressly for the American market," Grade said. "You make them so they'll also perform for the world market because I feel action-adventure series are liked by people throughout the world; the pace is the same."

It is no surprise that Grade's first trans-Atlantic success came with "Robin Hood," which ran on CBS in the late 1950s. Like "Covington Cross" it was set in the Middle Ages, and the British are linked in the minds of American television executives with costumes and castles.

Whether series about the here and now will be produced in Britain for the U.S. networks is an open question. Aida Young, producer of "Covington Cross" and a veteran of film and television, said: "You don't need us to make cop shows."

Maybe so, but across the Continent in Berlin, the television division of the Hollywood studio Columbia TriStar Pictures is shooting the spy-cum-private-cop show "Berlin Break." The series is about a former Soviet spy and a former West German spy who team up as private eyes. The operatives work out of a cafe owned by John Mackenzie, played by John Hillerman, co-star of the long-running series "Magnum P.I."

The twist with "Berlin Break" is that Co-

lumbia TriStar is co-producing the series in English with German network RTL. Plus to air in Germany. The companies do not yet have an American broadcaster lined up for the series.

"I was aware for a long time that we could not simply export American television series, however well made and professional they are, to the rest of the world," said Nicholas Bingham, the London-based president of Columbia TriStar International Television. "We need to find a way to provide some local programs."

The creative tug-of-war that comes about in such programs is evident in "Covington Cross." The series has so far been written by American scriptwriters, and a British director was only hired after several episodes were in the can.

Early reviews in the United States have been positive, with Variety forecasting the series "could be a hit with kids and an enjoyable pastime for adults." But the television critic in the British satirical magazine Private Eye lambasted the acting, accents, plot, even the swordplay.

Back at Shepperton Studios, the cast of Britons and Americans is aware of the challenge, but is still having fun with the Middle Ages. Nigel Terry, who stars as Sir Thomas Gray, and James Faulkner, who plays bad guy John Mullen, both kid the witch-burning cleric that he's not being near as campy as the rest of the cast.

Faulkner, eating lunch in a leather studded costume that a biker would envy, explained that at least in a medieval series it's easy to tell when your character is being given a premature exit. "When you see them making the plague boils for you in makeup, you know you're in trouble."

Rich Zahradnik reports from London for the Hollywood Reporter.

# Milan: Lagerfeld's Notes for Fendi

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**M**ILAN — "It's very down to earth — nature with a sophisticated touch," said Karl Lagerfeld of his Fendi collection, which featured teeth (origin unspecified) dangling at the waist, tribal print sermons, pampas-grass headgear and long, lanky, layered dresses in shades of environmentally-aware green.

Lagerfeld was doing what comes naturally: tossing off another collection ahead of the three he has on the Paris runways next week.

The trouble with the Fendi collection was that it looked like leaves from Lagerfeld's notebook — embryonic intellectual ideas dashed off in pencil stroke — with no one to nurture them, nourish them and make sure they grew up right. Take the pants. Lagerfeld thought of a 1990s take on bell-bottoms, so out tripped the supermodels with weird scarf ends flopping round their ankles. Dresses over pants are a focal point of fashion's new look, but Fendi's look did and limp, rather than flowing across the body. Lagerfeld was one of the first designers to make bared bodies take the veil, but his flannel voile dresses and gossamer-fine skirts in smoky colors looked like noble experiments.

A few things came out right, like the cropped knits in graphic checks and the swim-suits, which were stars of the show, ranging from geometric graphics in sunny yellow and red to sensuous Grecian drapes. Yet the show was summed up when a supermodel in overalls made of sacking came out slung with Fendi bags — which, like George Michael, Bolton can really sing despite his sex-appeal image, wide popularity and color. As if to prove it, the album concludes with a soulful version of (yes) "White Christmas."

The hybrid Gucci collection produced, along with classy cashmires and sumptuous suede, Lagerfeld-style black leather with



Cropped top, tube skirt for Fendi.

Are these clothes for the runway or for real? That is the question posed by houses that have made a name with accessories and are trying to "do a Hermès" by creating strong ready-to-wear lines. Gucci's show was clean, modern, wearable, desirable — and all about nothing that we haven't seen before on international runways right down to the studded dogs (last seen at Chanel).

The hybrid Gucci collection produced, along with classy cashmires and sumptuous suede, Lagerfeld-style black leather with

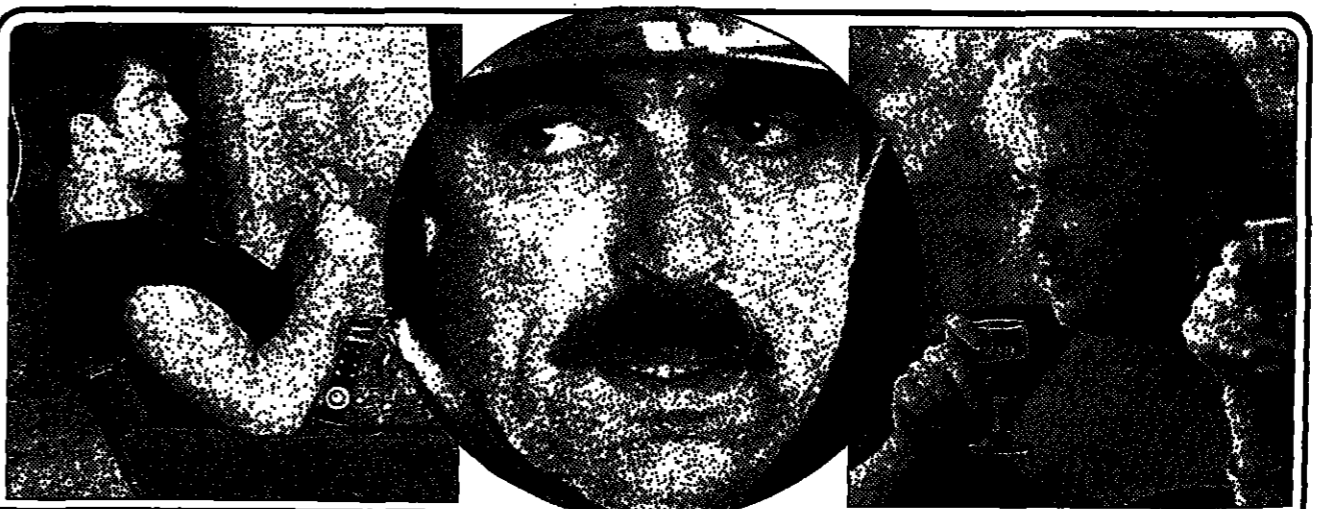
transparent chiffon, Armani-like gray pantsuits, minimalist long dresses à la Calvin Klein and the hot runway trends from knitted dresses through bra tops that give a flash of bared midriff under classic suits. The cross-fertilization was summed up by bell-bottom jeans in a print of the signature Gucci bar-and-bit motif.

Ferragamo is "one of the largest businesses we have," says Helen O'Hagan of Saks Fifth Avenue. But she means that Saks stores across the United States buy the inimitable shoes, while the Ferragamo line shown in Milan Tuesday just trickles into the Fifth Avenue store. The opening passage of the Ferragamo show epitomized the strength of Italian fashion. Cashmere sweaters in mouth-watering sherbert colors and light-as-a-breeze, impeccably tailored coats were put over black leggings and body-suits. It was modern and perfectly judged. Then the show — apart from sleek navy outfits shown with crisp white shirts — took off to mid-Atlantic where Italian workmanship met American clean-cut.

Missoni was right on target with its marbled and rainbow patterns and with knitted dresses, which are having a strong revival and will be a big story for next summer. The show, presented in the showroom, had a flavor of the 1970s when the Missonis were hot, but the brief bare-midriff tops, the layers of vest, dress and pants and the shorts with cardigan jackets had a refreshing energy.

Jil Sander, the German designer, will move her show from Milan to Paris next season, when she will open a boutique on Avenue Montaigne. The strengths of her show Thursday were swooning navy cashmere coats and sleek pantsuits — with hipster pants here and bare midriffs there. — to show her in touch with current trends. Colorful ethnic-weave coats were a squeaky clean update of the hippie look.

# THE MOVIE GUIDE



Javier Bardem in "Jamón, Jamón"; Tom Selleck in "Mr. Baseball," and Eiko Borsok in "Emma."

## Haruka Nostalgia

Directed by Nobuhiko Obayashi. Japan. Many of Obayashi's films are about time and death. In "Futari" the elder sister returns from death to look after the younger; in "The Disincarnates," a man meets his dead parents just as they were when he was a child. In this new picture, a middle-aged writer of pulp fiction for young girls meets one of his fans, Haruka, who has an uncanny resemblance to a childhood sweetheart. Their meetings are spiced upon by a young student who turns out to be the writer himself when young and who much regrets that youth has been turned into worthless fiction. As the writer becomes more and more aware of his personalized past, he begins to understand that the girl is really the daughter of the lost love. When the girl gives herself to him, it is as though the past again lives. But time presses on. At the end, the old writer, his boyhood banished, hands his finished book to Haruka's now grown daughter. We see the cover. It is

called: "Haruka Nostalgia." Though long (165 minutes), the picture holds with seriousness and intensity. If from time to time it threatens to turn into the kind of popular romance the errant writer is producing, it always remembers to step back. At its finest it is moving; at its least interesting, Henry James in Hattiesburg Romance land. (Donald Richie, IHT)

**Jamón Jamón**  
Directed by Bigas Luna, Spain. The film adds a fresh dimension to those unusual Spanish high-way billboards shaped like giant bulls. A panoply of other basic Spanish symbols, especially the pig and its ham (jamón), set the intriguing background for a plot that otherwise might be routine: Son of small town's richest family gets sweet daughter of town whose pregnant mother hires a young macho to distract the girl and break up the affair. But complications quickly set in and several characters are overcome by powerful desires (sex and money).

The acting is energetic, particularly by Penelope Cruz as the heart-of-gold daughter. The supporting cast of cured leg of ham, raw garlic and a billboard bull supply the authenticity to make it believable. Spain has not entirely lost its soul, as a daring moonlight bullfight demonstrates. (Al Goodman, IHT)

**Edes Emma, Draga Bobbe (Chère Emma)**  
Directed by Istvan Szabo, Hungary. Istvan Szabo has survived the hux and trauma of international coproduction to make this gripping film about Hungary today. (At the Berlin Festival it won the Silver Bear; in Paris it was snubbed and shuffled off to the art house circuit). Emma (Johanna Ter Steege) and Bobbe (Eniko Borsok) are country girls; they have come to Budapest and are trying to move up. But everything is in flux: They get jobs teaching Russian just when it's become an ancient language everybody wants to forget; they work to make ends meet, to belong.

Emma is in love with the headmaster, who rejects her; in her dreams, she slides down precipices and falls off the Earth. The nightmare takes over. Szabo follows his characters in their elan — Ter Steege is extraordinary — all the way down, which has its terrible moments, but they are beautiful to watch. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

**Mr. Baseball**  
Directed by Fred Schepisi, U.S. This new Tom Selleck comedy about a once-famous American first baseman who is forced to play out his career in Japan, is a weak attempt to promote a feeling of hands-across-the-water congeniality between the two countries. This multinational boosterism has lame gags about the caddy eccentricity of the Japanese, who are shown to be without humor, flexibility or courage; who are more concerned with saving face than with taking a bold chance to win; and who basically can't do anything without American help. The humor is so bad not even Selleck can break up this lump. (Hal Hinson, WP)

# HEAR THIS

Halloween is only three weeks away, and guess what's hot in trick-or-treating gear? Columbus, of course. And none of this realistic stuff where Chris, after a long voyage, is tired and dirty and nasty to the local inhabitants. "They want this glorified shiny gold king-like Columbus because they want to look good rather than be authentic." Dan Finchem, who owns a West Virginia costume store, told the Associated Press. This doesn't sound politically correct. But then, is Halloween PC?

- ACROSS**
- 1 Turkish official's former title
- 6 Some turkeys
- 10 Bumpkin
- 14 On a par
- 15 Landed
- 16 Object of worship
- 17 A 1493 landfall
- 19 Blackthorn
- 20 Isla de Pascua
- 21 Closed truck
- 22 Jazzman Fountain
- 23 Wedding shower
- 25 Monroe's of Good Feeling
- 27 Con game
- 31 Goes astray
- 32 Burden
- 33 Director of "The Four Seasons"
- 37 " — we forget
- 40 Evelyn was one
- 42 Detective
- 44 Lets out
- 46 Titan's " — Homo"
- 47 Use a dipper
- 48 Lawyer's filing
- 50 J.E.C.'s birth month
- 51 " — Sprach Zarathustra"
- 52 Avant-gardist
- 53 Gypsy, e.g.
- 54 City in Lombardy
- 58 Fenway Pk. arbiter
- 60 Contacts
- 63 A 1991 war zone
- 66 A 1493 landfall
- 68 Light brown
- 69 Employ
- 70 Inexperienced
- 71 Atropos, e.g.
- 72 Oxford's form preserver
- 73 Some stakes

**Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 8**

HUFFS	STAG	SPAR
INLAW	TOTO	HALE
MAUVE	ALMA	ARID
BARNYESTERDAY	WEST	EXPOSE
METTER	HEP	
AMEN	VASE	EAGLE
ZIEGFELD	FILLIES	
ELMER	PITS	ASAP
AHS	LASTLY	
TACOMA	MAAM	
TREMEMBER	MOMA	
NOSE	LONI	RAMBO
GMAN	ELLE	AGEOF
EARS	TOOL	LITSZT

**DOWN**

- 1 Le Moko of fiction
- 2 Pastel shade
- 3 Takes to court
- 4 Stag
- 5 Revise
- 6 Sailor
- 7 North and 9 Down
- 8 Layered mineral
- 9 "J.F.K." director
- 10 A 1492 landfall
- 11 Between engagements
- 12 Scooter
- 13 "Twitching Machine" painter
- 14 Miradors
- 15 Labyrinth site in mythology
- 16 Ziegler and Reagan
- 17 Nigerian-born pop singer
- 18 Scale
- 19 Oil-fires fighter
- 20 A 1502 landfall
- 21 Fine plaster
- 22 Ordinary
- 23 Posts
- 24 Concept
- 25 Comb. form
- 26 Regard as similar
- 27 Battled
- 28 Wyeth model
- 29 Willingly, to Shakespeare
- 30 " — Your Face Before Me"
- 31 Norse goddess
- 32 Mince meat ingredient
- 33 Sign-language inventor
- 34 Huguenots' city
- 35 Duant

هذا من الأصل



# Uganda

## Aid Donors Back 'Open' Economy

**K**AMPALA — Pass one of the commercial banks in downtown Kampala and you might see a businessman heaving a sack of bank notes into the trunk of his car while a policeman stands guard. This everyday vignette of cash withdrawal to pay wages illustrates two key aspects of the new Uganda, austerity and security.

When the National Resistance Movement seized power in January 1986, Kampala's industrial area was a ghost town. Factories had been abandoned and the machinery vandalized. Shops had no merchandise and the owners closed early to make sure they reached home before nightfall.

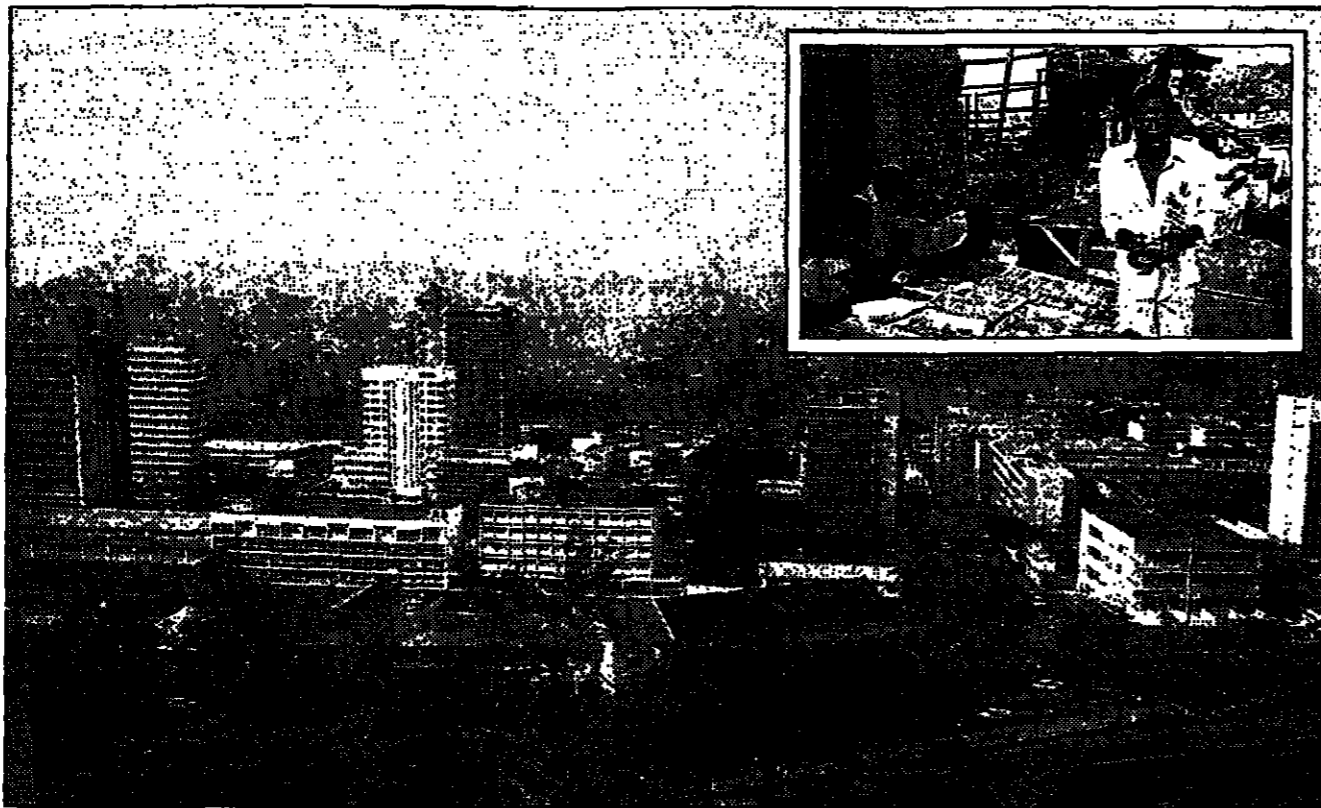
Measured against this legacy of state-sponsored violence and devastation, the government of President Yoweri Museveni has made important strides in building the foundations for prosperity on the ruins of previous administration's malfeasance. So successful have been these efforts that the country has become a major hope in Africa for the World Bank and other aid donors.

"President Museveni is very committed to the economic turnaround," said Seung Chol, the World Bank's resident representative. "He has a picture which we very much share of an open economy and liberalized policies. Let people work, produce and export."

During the first two years of the Museveni administration, Western donors stood skeptically on the sidelines while Uganda struggled to kickstart an economy that had been brought to a halt by civil strife. The results were sufficiently impressive to unblock a concessional aid flow that today underwrites 60 percent of the budget and nearly all of the development expenditure.

Uganda has proved a model partner for implementing rigorous restructuring, which has included 34 readjustments of the shilling with an effective devaluation of over 70 percent. As a result, donors are committed to underpinning the economy for many years to come. Aid is disbursed at the rate of \$415 million annually and is likely to increase rather than diminish.

In January this year, the World Bank made available a \$125 million Structural Adjustment Credit. Last month, an International Monetary



Modern Kampala, and a newsstand offering the state-owned New Vision newspaper and other publications, inset.

## With Chaos Ended, What About Rights?

**K**AMPALA — One of the National Resistance Movement's most notable achievements has been the restoration of order. For a decade and a half, Ugandans had experienced levels of state-authored persecution and chaos that were extraordinary even for a continent known for its unreliable rule of law.

Visitors to Uganda in earlier years recall nocturnal fusillades, routine roadblocks manned by not always courteous soldiers, deeply pockmarked streets and hotels bereft of running water. On at least two occasions during a period of interim government in 1980, Western diplomats engaged in gun battles with intruders to defend their homes.

Today, people walk the streets safely at night and drive along Kampala's resurfaced roads without fear of being harassed by armed men. And as a barometer of the new confidence, in the marbled lobby of the Sheraton Hotel businessmen and aid officials sip coffee while they

watch CNN news. The five-star hotel opened in November 1987 after undergoing a \$35 million restoration.

Last month, the hot item of conversation in Kampala was a report on Uganda by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization. It alleges torture and unlawful arrest, particularly by the National Resistance Army (NRA), and government failure to safeguard human rights.

Ominous as this sounds, officialdom's reaction to the publication of the report contradicts the picture of a decline in basic constitutional freedoms. Politicians and bureaucrats were open to frank discussion of the report. Many had a copy lying on their desks. In most other African countries, Amnesty publications are considered seditious literature and their contents hotly denied.

The inspector general's office was created by the National Resistance Movement parliament to investigate human rights abuses and corruption under the present government. The office says that it was never consulted by the Amnesty authors when drafting the report. During a three-hour interview in Amnesty's London office on June 26, the existence of the report was not mentioned, Mr. Ruzindana said.

Politicians, bureaucrats and Western diplomats concur that while there have been recent incidents of violence and lawlessness perpetrated by NRA soldiers, Uganda's record is markedly better than it was some years ago. This year there has been a clear effort to correct abuses of the law. The Amnesty report contained only two instances of such abuse so far this year, in which seven suspected rebels were arrested by the army and executed without trial.

There have been further unsubstantiated allegations of mistreatment at the hands of government forces.

## A Treacherous Climb Up Democracy's Slope

### Museveni Takes On the Difficult Task Of Converting to a Multiparty State

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

**K**AMPALA — Nearly seven years after assuming power, President Yoweri Museveni is confronted with an option that has troubled much of Africa over the past two years. Should Uganda embrace multiparty democracy? In light of the continent's mixed experience, the choice is neither easy nor obvious.

One or two countries, such as Ivory Coast, made the transition from a one-party to a multiparty state with relative ease. For others, the pluralist debate has invited hostility among political factions and even, as is the case with Uganda's eastern neighbor Kenya, triggered ethnic fighting in which scores of lives have been lost.

It is this danger of a descent into violence that makes the democracy issue a particularly sensitive one for the National Resistance Movement's transitional government. After a decade and a half of lawlessness, Mr. Museveni has used conciliation and his own brand of socialism to restore peace to this war-weary nation, albeit relatively recently and with pockets of insecurity still remaining. In order to achieve this, he brought together a broad-based National Resistance Council legislature that covers the political and ethnic spectrum. And he introduced a local government system of Resistance Committees that rise like a pyramid from village to district level.

Reluctant to jeopardize this national stability, Mr. Museveni is a declared opponent of the multiparty system. Nevertheless, he has embarked on a challenging political program that will not only replace his military-backed government with a civilian one but also allow the people to choose what type of government it will be. The schedule calls for the promulgation of a new constitution next year followed by general elections by the end of 1994.

This dramatic improvement in the political climate can only be fully understood in the perspective of past events. Traditionally, much of Uganda was segmented into kingdoms such as the Buganda kingdom ruled by the *Kabaka* from his palace on a Kampala hill. With the advent of Roman Catholic and Protestant mis-

sionaries in the 19th century, religious differences were overlaid on the existing ethnic one. There are 34 tribal groups.

British rule, which began in the 1890s, widened the rift between the Nilotic northerners and Bantu southerners. The colonial administration drew its army conscripts from the semi-arid north, while the inhabitants of the fertile south, in particular the Baganda, were enlisted as political allies. The division remained after independence, which was achieved 30 years ago today. It did little to enhance prospects for a cohesive nation.

Since then, Uganda has undergone seven changes of government, the majority of them military-backed coups. Only two former leaders retained power for a significant length of time. Both instigated massive human rights violations that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Ugandans.

General Idi Amin, a Kakwa from the northwest, ruled from 1971 to 1979. He suspended the constitution and used his feared internal security organization, the State Research Bureau, to retain power.

**M**ILTON Obote, a Langi from the north, served as prime minister in the post-independence government then seized all executive powers and proclaimed a republic in 1967. He was ousted by General Amin but led his Uganda People's Congress party to victory in rigged elections in 1980.

Mr. Museveni, a Munyanjole from the southwest, ran in the elections and lost. The following year he launched a guerrilla war against the Obote regime with a National Resistance Army made up of Banyankole and Baganda.

Mr. Obote was toppled for a second time in 1985 by an Acholi faction of the army. There followed a short-lived regime headed by General Tito Okello, which was overthrown by the NRA in January 1986. It is this tangled and bloody legacy of rule by the gun that Mr. Museveni, the first Bantu-speaking southerner to lead Uganda, is attempting to erase.

When he came to power, Mr. Museveni

Continued on page 13

Continued on page 14

Continued on page 13

## THE LIBERALISED UGANDAN ECONOMY

The Bank of Uganda was set up in 1966 to regulate, supervise, advise and foster the post-independence financial system. As a central bank it is one of the most pre-eminent institutions in the Ugandan economy.

In May 1987, Government of Uganda launched an Economic Recovery Programme, supported by the World Bank and the IMF, and geared towards promoting internal and external balance. Under the programme, the Government has sought to play a facilitating role by creating an "enabling" environment. "Government on tap" rather than "Government on top".

Measures have been put in place to mobilise domestic savings and promote the financing of investment opportunities by the domestic banking system. At the same time, Bank of Uganda is implementing strong monetary policies to promote price stabilisation. In particular, Bank of Uganda is popularising the sale of treasury bills and any other financial instruments to enable monetary management. Interest rates have been kept positive in real terms and are soon to be liberalised. Financial institutions are being strengthened. The aim is to create a sound economic environment conducive to a flourishing and leading private sector.

### 1. Bank of Uganda has played a fully supportive and proactive role in this re-orientation and liberalisation programme:

- (a) Full Retention scheme was established in March 1989. Exporters of non-coffee and non-gold products and services are free to retain all 100 percent of their export proceeds in foreign exchange denominated accounts. These monies can be used freely for the importation of goods and services or, at any time, can be converted to domestic currency in the bureaux market.
- (b) Exchange control regulations relaxed. In July 1990, the free purchase and sale of foreign exchange outside the official channel was authorised. The private sector bureaux are free to set their own rates and to finance the trade and payments [both visible and invisible] needs of their customers. Today the bureaux market is at least as important as the official channel in meeting the foreign exchange needs of the private sector.
- (c) In December 1991, export and import licensing was abolished and replaced by a system of certificates. The new import and export certificates are non-good, non-value specific, issued within one day by the Ministry of Commerce, valid for a period of six months, and renewable.
- (d) The exchange rate system in place is fundamentally market-based. The bureau rates (to which the official is tied) are freely determined while the auction market is used to allocate donor funds for private sector imports.

### 2. Foreign Investment regulations relaxed

- (a) Uganda is now a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank, covering and guaranteeing all non-commercial investment risks.
- (b) Foreign investors have free access to funds from the domestic financial institutions and markets to the limit of 150 percent of the total capital and reserves in any enterprise.
- (c) A Technical Management Fund (TMF) is planned. This forex window will be introduced in the Bank of Uganda to enable interested companies to buy technology, hire consultants, cater for intangible assets like patents and copyrights. The essence of this management is to facilitate the transfer of technology (excluding physical plant) to Uganda.
- (d) There are no restrictions on private sector external borrowings. External debt can be serviced from an enterprises foreign exchange holdings, or from purchases in the bureaux market. All net profits can be remitted as dividends.

Overall, many of the distortions and restrictions of recent years have been removed. Today, Uganda can lay claim to the most liberal trade and payments regime in the heart of East and Central Africa.

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كازا من السكر

Uganda / A Special Report

Agriculture Weaknesses Need to Be Weeded Out

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

BUSHENYI—Set amid the lush green vegetation of western Uganda is a 30-acre farm that cultivates silk for Japan. John Ndyabagye's venture into sericulture is a story of initiative triumphing over a cumbersome system.

Mr. Ndyabagye, a businessman, decided in late 1986 to start a silkworm farm after learning of the profits that could be made from it. Three years later he arranged the visit of Indian sericulture experts through the Agriculture Ministry.

Mr. Ndyabagye then persuaded the United Nations Development Program to sponsor a feasibility study. The results confirmed his hunch that the farm was a sound investment.

In 1990, President Yoweri Museveni gave him permission to grow mulberry trees, the leaves of which are used to feed silkworms, on the land surrounding an abandoned agricultural research station.

Mr. Ndyabagye was unable to raise a mortgage against the land as it was on loan, and the astronomical commercial bank rates were not appealing, so he put up his family farm to raise the necessary capital.

Having secured a contract with a large Japanese trading company, Yamato International, to buy all the cocoons he could produce, Mr. Ndyabagye soon wanted to expand. But he had trouble convincing local farmers that replacing traditional crops with silkworms was a good idea.

As an incentive, he offered them credit in the form of mulberry seedlings and silkworms, and a guaranteed market at a constant price.

There are now 300 growers who earn up to \$3,000 from eight harvests a year. It is an income significantly above the national average.

Mr. Ndyabagye's project has government encouragement as it is in line with the national policy of introducing new cash crops to reduce dependence on the traditional exports of coffee, tea and cotton.

Traveling through Uganda it is easy to see why agriculture accounts for two-thirds of the GNP. Banana trees blanket the hills that fringe sparsely inhabited plains. It is the exceptionally fertile soil and an abundance of land yet to be put under crops that endow Uganda with an agricultural potential unique for Africa.

Even during the years of turmoil and chaos Ugandans never starved. Today, while famine wracks other parts of the continent, the government is looking to become a net exporter of food.

"There's a large market for maize and beans right outside our borders," said Agriculture Minister Victoria Sekitoleko.

Despite government intent to diversify into industry, there is no doubt that agriculture will continue to underpin the economy for many years to come. The sector provides more than 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings, most of which comes from coffee, and all but a small fraction of employment.

However, these facts mask the moribund state of the infrastructure. The great majority of production comes from peasant smallholders, who have yet to fully recover from 20 years of neglect under previous regimes.

"It was all so easy, they never paid any attention to inputs or systems," said Mark Elyne, resident representative of the International Monetary Fund.

The disappearance of government services meant that many farmers abandoned cash crops and returned to subsistence farming, which still accounts for 40 percent of gross domestic product.



Uganda, with agricultural potential unique for Africa, may soon become a net exporter of food.

recent study by USAID concluded that output could be doubled with the use of improved technology.

When the Museveni government came to power in 1986, the only daily product on sale in Kampala was World Food Program reconstructed powdered milk.

Today, city residents can buy fresh milk, yoghurt, ice cream and some cheeses.

But major constraints still endanger the targeted growth of 3 to 5 percent over the next five years. They include negligible access to credit, confusing land tenure legislation, unreliable marketing outlets and a state monopoly on exporting crops that has suffocated enterprise.

Central to planning is a liberalized export program that will restructure state marketing boards to operate on a commercial basis and float producer prices.

The absence of the technological inputs meant that food crop harvests had declined by 20 percent since 1970. Yet, a

If privatization policy falls into place, it should alleviate the strain on the government budget. The strategic coffee sector leads in implementation. Last year, the Coffee Marketing Board was changed from a statutory body to a limited company, which soon will be seeking minority shareholding from the private sector.

In addition, mine cooperative unions and private traders were granted licenses.

But the agricultural sector urgently needs to sever its dependence on coffee. The collapse of the international coffee market slashed foreign exchange earnings from coffee to \$120 million last year compared with an average of \$350 million in the mid-1980s.

Even so, efforts to widen the agricultural base by introducing cash crops such as sesame, vanilla and pineapples have progressed haltingly.

This is largely due to faulty marketing and credit systems, which still impede

expansion. In harmony with the government policy of diversification, farmers in the drier areas of the north replaced cotton with sesame so that oil could be extracted for use in gourmet cuisine.

Initially, dealers and traders bought harvests in advance directly from farmers. Despite the wide margin built in to cover the cost of transportation over rutted roads, farmers were sufficiently encouraged to re-plant. But when the world price for sesame dropped, buyers looked for more profitable commodities elsewhere.

Lack of credit poses an even greater problem. In a tight market where heavy government borrowing has dried up access to money, farmers come low on the list of the commercial banks' preferred customers.

Even if loans were granted, they would not make good business sense. Returns on agriculture run between 12 and 26 percent while interest rates exceed 40 percent.

Monetary Grip Puts Strain on Business

By Mark Jones

LONDON—Since late March, the official Ugandan shilling has been floating. And, in what appears to be a remarkable vote of confidence in the economic policies being followed by the government of President Yoweri Museveni, the currency has held its value.

However, behind the shilling's stabilization lies a tremendous squeeze on the domestic economy, a squeeze that is regarded by bankers in Kampala as unsustainable. Consequently, a loosening of monetary policy is almost certain, a modest rise in inflation probable, and a 10 to 20 percent depreciation of the shilling over the coming year a possibility.

From 1986 to 1991, the Ugandan shilling approximately halved in value each year. Set against that performance, the stabilization of the official shilling this year is a remarkable achievement.

Uganda has been encouraged to reverse years of neglect of its currency by the International Monetary Fund. It is now in the third year of support from one of the fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facilities and a substantial amount of political capital has been invested in reforming every facet of the economy along the lines favored by the IMF.

While reform of exchange-rate policy has been an undeniable success, there remain three separate currency markets: the official, bureau (or parallel) and auction markets.

The official market is by far the largest. It is supplied by coffee exporters, who must sell all their foreign currency earnings to the Bank of Uganda, the central bank.

All forms of official inflows—government aid, loans and grants—are also routed through the official market. The bureau market is next in size and is the former black market. It is used for smaller currency transactions (up to \$5,000).

The auction market is the smallest of the three and is used solely for those imports that qualify for import support loans from the World Bank.

Since March, the official shilling has been linked directly to the bureau rate, so removing any penalty for coffee producers.

Foreign exchange reform is only one plank in the IMF's stabilization plan. Perhaps the most crucial is the commitment to get inflation down to a year-on-year rate of 15

percent by the end of the fiscal year next June. According to the latest figures, there is evidence that the squeeze on the economy could even lead to an undershooting of this target. In the four months to September, prices were broadly unchanged.

Data on Ugandan money supply also suggest that inflationary pressure has been all but squeezed out of the pipeline. The broad money supply target is 22 percent growth by next June, which, subtracting the target for inflation of 15 percent, is designed to leave scope for substantial growth in the economy. However, in the three months to the end of August, the money supply was growing at an annualized rate of less than 2 percent.

Bankers in Kampala are convinced that pressures on the banking system are reaching crisis point and that the shilling's stability will have to be sacrificed.

With interest rates above 40 percent and inflation negligible, the squeeze on the real economy is enormous. "There's no real growth in the economy and trading is becoming more difficult," said Archie Mears, managing director of Grindley's Bank in Kampala.

THE difficulties in the real economy and the attractive interest rates offered by government bonds are enticing money that would otherwise go to crop producers and other businesses. And that is creating budgetary problems. Although the Ugandan government relies on domestic taxes for just a third of its total revenue, the "crowding out" of business by high interest rates is placing ever-greater strains on the public finances.

There is no African country in which reform of economic policy has been undertaken as rapidly or as successfully as Uganda. While that means multilateral transfers to Uganda will remain large, they will not be large enough to kickstart the economy.

Goodwill toward Kampala means that some loosening of IMF-sponsored austerity would be tolerable. And, with pressure from business and banking rising, a consensus is building around the idea that a burst of inflation would solve many of the country's economic problems.

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Stability Allows Leadership to Ponder Multiparty Democracy

Continued from page 12

created a National Resistance Council interim legislature and appointed 36 military and civilian members who had participated in his "bush" war. He pledged to limit its existence to four years. However, an active rebel movement emanating from the north and east frustrated attempts to move on to a peacetime footing.

In February 1989, the NRC was expanded to 270. The new members included presidential appointees, more army officers and representatives voted in by an electoral college drawn from the district-level Resistance Committees. Eight months later the transitional administration's mandate was extended for another five years, a move that attracted criticism from government opponents.

With the first phase of consolidation achieved, the National Resistance Movement has entered a critical period. Mr. Museveni has managed to bulldoze several contentious issues through the NRC, such as an exceptionally austere economic program and the return of properties appropriated by General Amin to their former Asian owners.

Many Ugandans connected to political interests had been paying small rents on the properties and subletting at a profit.

Mr. Museveni also intends to demobilize 50,000 troops from the army, which is estimated at 90,000. Mr. Museveni will have to provide adequate financial sup-



President Yoweri Museveni

port to tide over the demobilized men during the first planting season of their crops. If it is not forthcoming, there could be renewed unrest, particularly in the north.

By the end of the year, a constitutional commission will have completed the first draft of a new constitution, which will decentralize the government structure to give greater powers to the Resistance Committees, address the question of the role of the military in future government

and, of overriding concern, opt for or against a multiparty state.

The constitution will be adopted next year by a special constituent assembly to be chosen by a Resistance Committee electoral college. If a stalemate is reached on the multiparty question, it will put to the public in a national referendum. According to the Western diplomats, the outcome would be close.

The timetable for general elections by secret ballot, scheduled to be held before 1995, is in doubt. A bill regulating the constituent assembly election must be passed by the NRC and electoral boundaries revised.

Mr. Museveni and hardline associates such as Eriya Kategaya, the powerful first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, advocate a broad-based, "no-party" government. In August, Mr. Museveni presented the NRC with a resolution to ban political party activity before the elections. Legislation to explain the decision is being drafted while government dialogue with party leaders over the wording of the act has ended in stalemate.

"At the moment the people are not ready" for multiparty democracy, said Mr. Kategaya.

Party activity in the past has been violent, particularly between the predominantly Catholic Democratic Party (DP) and the Protestant-backed Uganda People's Congress. Murder, destruction of crops and refusal to grant business li-

ces to political opponents were common. "This is the weakness of most of the parties," lamented a recent article in the state-owned New Vision newspaper. "Their strength lies in the hatred of other groups in society."

Cecilia Ogwal, assistant secretary-general of the UPC, charges that the government has tampered with a basic constitutional right of freedom of association by banning party activity. "They have tied our hands. This government doesn't have the mandate of the people," she said.

Mr. Museveni has managed to steer through the shoals of dissent by retaining his guerrilla warfare tactics of retreat in the face of confrontation. However, he may have to gather more support within the NRC if he is to maintain a steady course over the coming months. His ability to do this has been cast in doubt.

He is a loner by nature and not given to delegation of power. Neither is he comfortable with debate. "I do not have friends nor am I interested in them," he wrote in a letter to the press.

Allegations of ministerial malfeasance are still made regularly in the press. "There aren't enough able men to replace them," said a Resistance Committee member. "Besides, the president was in exile for so long, he doesn't really know anyone."

Some ministers are intentionally kept out, despite public antagonism, because of their strong power base. Following human rights abuses against rebels during a

counterinsurgency operation in the north last year, Major General David Tinuyitza was relieved of his command but was allowed to hold on to his position as minister of state for defense. Vice president Samson Kisekka, who is also in charge of internal affairs, has retained his position in the face of frequent allegations of corruption.

General Tinuyitza commands a strong allegiance within the army. The role of the military is still considerable. It sits on all the groups responsible for policy, legislation and the drafting of the constitution. Mr. Museveni heads the army, sections of which he can rely on in time of crisis, although many key commanders are dying of AIDS. Mr. Kisekka is a Muganda and, like General Tinuyitza, an associate that dates back to the bush war days.

Considerable challenges lie ahead that could place severe strain on the ad hoc political system. Whether or not they will be overcome by 1995, when a new government assumes power, depends largely on Mr. Museveni's leadership. His return as a civilian president is anticipated as Bantu-speaking Ugandans, who are likely to vote for him, outnumber the Nilotic northerners.

MARY ANNE FITZGERALD, a London-based journalist, was born in Africa and worked there as a journalist for 22 years. This year she published "Nomads: Journeys from Samburu."

Donors Back 'Open' Economy

Continued from page 12

and team assessed the third-year performance of an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility amounting to \$79.3 million Special Drawing Rights (\$261.7 million), plus extended credits to the same amount. The fund is now negotiating a letter of intent to extend the facility into a fourth year, an exceptional occurrence.

"The fact that donors are giving money is a vote of confidence in the government," said Mark Elyne, the IMF resident representative. "They have shown that they are undertaking policies that will make them dependent of these funds later on."

In order to achieve this status, Uganda has embarked on a program of economic austerity whose merits are unlikely to be felt by the man in the street several years to come. Yet both the government and donors feel it must be implemented if the country is to fulfill its potential for becoming one of the most stable economies in black Africa.

On the whole, the record has been good. The government has introduced incentives to raise producer prices and reduce the budget deficit to dampen a triple-figure inflation rate it inherited. Now, Mr. Museveni is embarking on some politically tough

moves. He is pruning a 70,000-strong civil service that is unproductive. The Information Ministry, for instance, has 3,000 employees. If state teachers and the vice force are taken into account, wages gobble up a third of recurrent expenditures. Yet, monthly civil service salaries are pitifully low, ranging from \$1 to \$480.

A total of 5,000 have already been laid off in a popular retrenchment exercise. Another 50,000 "lost" jobs have been struck off the payroll. It is the government's intention to increase the salaries of those who remain to encourage greater productivity.

This year, donor-financed foreign exchange auctions were introduced, a move that has successfully nipped the black market. Most import licenses price controls have been abolished and exporters retain their earnings in foreign exchange. A new stop investment authority has approved applications to establish factories worth more than \$190 million. And government is moving toward the divestiture of 59 unprofitable public enterprises.

Last month, aid donors agreed to provide \$23 billion to demobilize 25,000 troops. Another 25,000 to be demobilized in a second phase. It is a difficult step in the transition from war to peace one that will reflect positively on the budget.

his year marks the conclusion of the return of sericulture to the Indians, who were summarily exiled by the former dictator Idi Amin. The move is bolically important as it restores Uganda's credibility in the eyes of the world. It should also boost the domestic product as returning businessmen are investing in the economy, particularly the manufacturing sector. However, it has been a politically

contentious issue, which Mr. Museveni has so far managed to contain.

Despite these initiatives, the World Bank warned in a recent confidential document that the current situation is "difficult and challenging." Uganda is heavily dependent on external forces beyond its control.

One is donor goodwill. The other is the international coffee market. The monolithic structure of the economy is such that until the collapse of the International Coffee Agreement, over 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings was earned by coffee exports.

Last year's events dramatically illustrated the fragile nature of the economy. Budgetary targets were detailed when donors held up disbursements because of the government's tardy implementation in returning Asian properties. The deficit was widened further because coffee exports plummeted to one-third the value of previous years.

At the start of the financial year that ended in last June, the target of reducing inflation to 15 percent was on course. Then a wrangle over the Asian issue held up agreement on the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Credit. To make matters worse, there was a delay in the introduction of the foreign exchange auction, which is the distribution mechanism for balance of payments support. With imports three times greater in value than exports, the government has had to borrow heavily from the central bank to shore up the deficit.

INFLATION soared at one point to 66 percent and private-sector credit dried up. The government partially corrected the imbalance by taxing coffee and petroleum and issuing treasury bills, but the budget deficit still ended up at more than 5 percent of GDP, a point higher than the previous year. GDP expansion fell from 5 percent to 4 percent.

"The early-warning signals were there in October last year, but no correction was made on the expenditure side until March this year," said an adviser at the Ministry of Finance and Planning. "Any slip by the government on the fiscal side feeds through very rapidly. There's the risk of it happening again."

The government is aware that its fiscal vulnerability is a danger and has responded accordingly. The current budget anticipates repayments to the central bank. Revenue collection, which has been a serious source of concern, is also expected to improve.

But progress is overshadowed by the \$1.2 billion of debt inherited from the regime of former President Milton Obote. This has since grown to \$3.6 billion, equivalent to the annual GDP. Last year, \$130 million went toward debt repayment. Bilateral donors have forgiven most of Uganda's outstanding obligations, but two-thirds of the debt is multilateral, much of it with the World Bank. The bank has approved a \$10 million Debt Reduction Facility to enable Uganda to buy back its commercial debt at a discount. And the Scandinavians are providing grants to service the IMF and World Bank loans.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald

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Uganda / A Special Report

AIDS Care Focuses On Attempt to Save Orphaned Children

Adults Offered Free Testing for Virus In Campaign to Change Sex Behavior

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

BUKOTO VILLAGE, Masaka District — Nine-year-old Bamadda had no one to help him to grow food to eat until World Vision came along.

His grandmother, who is in her 80s and infirm, has parents who both died of AIDS. He is one of nearly 100 youngsters in this small village area who have been orphaned by AIDS, the disease that afflicts about one out of 17 Ugandans.

A total of 1.5 million Ugandan children have lost either one or both of their parents. It is impossible to determine exactly how many of the heads of family died as a result of AIDS as this number includes children of men and women who were massacred by previous regimes.

However, the rapidly growing number of orphans (in Uganda, children are classified as "orphans" even if only one parent has died) is yet another indicator of the toll the AIDS scourge is taking.

AIDS-related deaths not only mean personal suffering. Over the next decades they will place an intolerable strain on already overstretched government resources. As it is, overburdened and under-financed social services are unable to cope with parentless children. Nongovernmental organizations such as World Vision are trying to provide care as best they can.

This means leaving children in their homes but placing them under the care of foster parents who are either relatives or neighbors. World Vision provides seed money to foster-parent groups to start small enterprises such as brick-making or poultry-keeping. These are intended to raise sufficient income to feed, clothe and educate the children. In Bamadda's case, neighbors pitched in and sowed the family smallholding with maize, beans and potatoes.

TO THE outsider, however, the project seems like the proverbial finger in the dike. "We can't look after all the orphans," said Godfrey Senfuma, a World Vision em-

ployee. "People keep on dying. This week we were burying on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday."

Masaka District, where Bukoto is located, is one of the epicenters of the AIDS epidemic. In neighboring Rakai District, another epicenter, a survey carried out by the Save the Children Fund in collaboration with Makerere University counted 40,000 orphans.

As foster parents are dying as well, the children often have to move about the country in search of a living relative. Some families are caring for as many as 20 children. "They are badly affected," said Mr. Senfuma. "They don't even want to go to school. They think they are going to die tomorrow."

ANOTHER Rakai survey showed that 47 percent of the women and 26 percent of the men living in trading centers along the main road were infected with the HIV virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. In remote rural villages, the prevalence rate fell to 8 percent of the women and 9 percent of the men. This supports the theory to which most AIDS specialists subscribe, that the virus was initially spread by long-haul truckers consorting with prostitutes and bar girls along their routes. Among prostitutes, there is a 90 percent infection rate.

Uganda has reported the highest number of AIDS cases outside the United States, but cultural and economic differences have given the epidemic here an entirely different social profile. Unlike the United States, HIV is transmitted almost entirely by heterosexual sex. There is also a greater prevalence among women than men.

Doctors studying the way in which the virus is carried believe that this can be largely attributed to a high rate of sexually transmitted disease and what they term "rough sex." A significant proportion of the patients at a clinic run by Mulago Hospital in Kampala reported experiencing either bruising or bleeding over the past 10 years as a result of intercourse.



Nurse interviewing visitors to the Nsambya Hospital Home Care Unit.

Uganda was one of the first African countries to be badly hit by AIDS back in the early 1980s. Since then, it has developed the most enlightened and open AIDS education program on the continent. The AIDS Information Center, open since 1990, was the first anonymous testing center in Africa. About 30 percent of the people who go there test seropositive. "But the other 70 percent can walk out feeling relieved," said Dr. Elizabeth Marum, an AIDS adviser working for USAID.

Policy-makers see freely available testing as one way of motivating a change in behavior. "The early messages were negative such as 'AIDS kills,'" Dr. Marum said. "You don't change your behavior when you are frightened and have a vague sense of impending doom. We are trying to instill some sense of hope and empowerment."

One avenue of action is the use of condoms, an item previously shunned by African men. The Health Ministry has a stockpile of 100 million condoms, and some 8 to 10 million free or subsidized condoms are now used each year. The number sounds large, but it is not. Uganda's adult population is about 8 million. The army, estimated at 90,000, is issued 100,000 condoms a month. In Bukoto village there are no condoms available at all.

Even so, several community support groups have started helpful initiatives to deal with AIDS. The Post-Test Club provides counseling and a mutual support system to those who have tested positive. It is also becoming a cen-

ter for activists. The club puts on plays concerning AIDS that are open to the public.

"Most people in Africa have sex in the dark and don't talk about it," said Frank Rwekikoma, a counselor at the AIDS Information Center. "But the Post-Test group has come out in the open and is campaigning."

Despite these and other efforts, behavioral change is lagging behind awareness. The slow response is rooted in local culture.

By tradition, the women of several ethnic groups are subservient to men and are expected to kneel when greeting anyone of the opposite sex, including their sons. While this custom no longer persists in many areas, old mind-sets die hard, and a double moral standard persists.

IT IS accepted that men should roam beyond the marital fold while women are expected to remain faithful to their steady partners. As a result, there is a trend, particularly in the towns, for men to be infected first then pass it on to their wives. Men tend to use condoms for extramarital sex. Women who ask for condoms want them for their steady partners.

"Everyone knows how you catch AIDS but not everyone is doing something about it," said a Ugandan woman. "There are still men who say, 'I've been on the move for so long. I must have got it. So why stop now?'"

AIDS is higher in the towns that it is in the rural areas. It is estimated that in Kampala 17 percent of

people over the age of 13 are infected.

It is the women, often infected by their spouses and left to fend for the family when their husbands die, who are spearheading change.

Father Collins of Nsambya Hospital, who runs the AIDS Widow Orphan Family Support group, helps many of them. He started the group two years ago and now has 5,000 members, with 30 more joining each week.

Father Collins provides seed money so that widows can start up small businesses such as tailoring and pass on this skill to their children before they die. "Once they know they have got it, they have to live positively," he said.

Projections warn that if the spread of the disease continues unabated, it will disrupt every sector of the economy. Already short of able management, Uganda cannot afford to lose its skilled manpower. Agricultural production, based mostly on unmechanized smallholdings, would almost certainly decline. If the able-bodied family members die, those who remain might switch from labor-intensive cash crops to growing subsistence food.

A confidential World Bank report compiled last year projected AIDS cases forward 20 years. If there is no change in behavior at all, 1.7 million Ugandans will be HIV positive.

But if there is a drop in sexually transmitted disease through condom use and a decline in the number of partners, only 240,000 will be infected, bringing the epidemic back to the level of the mid-80s.

Now Invited to Try Again, A Few Asians Are Back to Stay

Special to the IHT

FORT PORTAL — Mohammed Bhimji, 22, has no memory of his family's tea estate at the foot of the Ruwenzori Mountains. He left when he was a baby to be raised and educated in Canada. But ask him where his home is and he replies without hesitation, "Uganda."

Mr. Bhimji is one of the 70,000 Asians, as ethnic Indians are called here, who left Uganda two decades ago. In 1972, former President Idi Amin gave the Asian community 90 days to leave the country. They departed with one suitcase and \$100 each, obliged to abandon everything that they owned. Some 30,000 held Ugandan passports.

Many, such as Mr. Bhimji, were fourth- and fifth-generation Ugandans. Mr. Bhimji's great-grandfather arrived in Fort Portal from India in 1890. The first two generations earned money by trading. Too poor even to afford a bicycle, they walked hundreds of miles to buy and sell coffee harvests.

By the time the family left 80 years later, the Bhimji tea estate was the third largest in the region. Mohammed Bhimji returned last year, initially to visit his great-grandfather's grave, then to settle.

"I figured it must have been hard coming out so young and working almost as slave labor," he said. "It was an inspiration, but I also came back to get what rightfully belongs to me."

About 1,800 Asians have returned to reclaim their confiscated property and pick up the pieces of lives that were arbitrarily disrupted 20 years ago. A few hundred have decided to put down roots once more in African soil. The majority, embittered by their experience or enjoying a higher living standard in Britain and Canada, have opted to sell and repatriate their profits abroad.

"If properties aren't worth \$100,000 or more, it's not worth the trip back," said an official of the departed Asians' Property Custodian Board, the government body that processes claims and returns title deeds to their former owners.

Either way, the decision to reallocate a substantial chunk of the country's real estate will have far-reaching political and economic repercussions. The 8,000 properties include a sizable part of central Kampala's shops and commercial buildings, as well as houses and apartment blocks and coffee and tea estates. All of them are in a state of disrepair and neglect.

Legislation theoretically making the return of the dispossessed Asians possible was enacted in 1982 under former President Milton Obote. However, very little was done to implement the process.

The position changed late last year when the World Bank threatened to withhold a badly needed \$125 million Structural Adjustment Credit.

Until then, President Yoweri Museveni had been considering redistributing the confiscated properties among ethnic African Ugandans. Donors pointed out that a just resolution to the Asian problem would go a long way to establishing Uganda's credibility in the eyes of potential investors.

Before their departure, Asians controlled much of the industrial sector and owned shops in nearly every small town. While some Ugandans realize that a

renewed Asian presence would create job opportunities, others remember the Asians' former economic dominance and resent the prospect of their return.

Mr. Museveni has staunchly defended his decision as part of a policy to stimulate the economy through free enterprise. "If the state of Uganda is to empower economically the African middle class... we need to stabilize and utilize the Asian middle class," he wrote in a letter published last March in the monthly newspaper Uganda Confidential.

Political sentiment notwithstanding, the Asian community's future impact on the economy will be considerable. In fact, it will be an engine of growth for the fledgling industrial sector. Although industry grew by 14 percent last year, manufacturing only contributes about 5 percent of the gross domestic product.

The Uganda Investment Authority concedes that up to 40 percent of the applications it has processed come from Asians. Others put the figures as high as 50 percent. Some of these new investors are from neighboring Kenya and Tanzania. Attracted by the prospect of stability in a vulnerable region, they are spreading their assets across the border.

"Where else do you go?" said one such investor. "It's better to move to a place that's similar to what you know."

Last April, the Aga Khan, whose business presence is a bellwether for political confidence, flew in to reclaim his insurance and investment banking interests.

The Mukwano group of companies, owned by the Karmali family,

has seen their initial \$30 million investment increase to \$100 million since the National Resistance Movement seized power in 1986. They have interests in manufacturing, agriculture and transportation.

Twenty years ago, one-fifth of the GDP was produced by just one family, the Madhvani. Today, the resilient Madhvani empire has bounced back to its pre-Amin level of assets worth \$120 million. Investments include tea and sugar estates, a steel rolling mill, packaging, textiles and a brewery.

The Madhvani were one of the few families to take advantage of the expropriated property legislation while the Obote regime was still in power. They returned in 1985 and signed a joint venture agreement that gave the government a 40 percent equity stake in their Kakira sugar estate. When the National Resistance Movement government assumed power, it upped participation to 51 percent. Last April, this was reduced to a minority 30 percent shareholding through the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

It was recently announced that next year those properties that have not been repossessed will be auctioned off. Part of the proceeds will go to those owners who have filed for compensation. The compensation mechanism has yet to be formulated by the National Resistance Council legislature.

Non-Ugandan Asians were required to file their compensation claims 10 years ago when the legislation was enacted. However, Ugandan Asians and limited companies still have the option of compensation or repossession.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald

The decision to reallocate a substantial chunk of the country's real estate will have far-reaching political and economic repercussions.

ASIAN INDEX 55

REET WATCH

Citycorp Faith New Stock Issue

CURRENCY &

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE MEHTA GROUP MANAGEMENT LIMITED & EMPLOYEE OF SUGAR CORPORATION OF UGANDA LIMITED, UGMA ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED, CABLE CORPORATION LIMITED

CONGRATULATE

H.E. THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT, THE VICE CHAIRMAN OF NRM, THE RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, CABINET MINISTERS, OFFICERS AND THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NRA AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

ON THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS ON THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

SUGAR CORPORATION OF UGANDA LIMITED

in the forefront of the battle for economic independence by manufacturing high quality PLANTATION WHITE SUGAR for domestic and industrial consumption; SPIRIT for hospitals, laboratories and educational institutions and as raw material for production of Uganda waragi and whisky, gin and rum; MOLASSES for production of spirits and animal feeds.

UGMA ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED

embarking on a major rehabilitation programme to convert its shops into finest engineering workshops in East Africa with steel, cast iron and non-ferrous foundries, heavy and light precision machine tools and fabrication machinery and assembly shops dedicated to rehabilitation and service of cement, sugar, tea, textiles, paper, steel, food and other industries in Uganda and neighbouring countries. It manufactures components and machinery for the above industries and also tanks and vessels, farm and agricultural implements, steel furniture and the requirements of Uganda Railways.

CABLE CORPORATION LIMITED

contributes to the national effort for self-sufficiency and economic independence by catering to the needs of Ugandan homes and factories, Uganda Electricity Board and construction industry. It manufactures domestic and industrial insulated electrical cables and wires, pvc armoured cables, telephone cables, welding cables, TV antenna cables and aluminium conductors.

THE MEHTA GROUP

partners and managers, truly international in spirit and action, has offices and business across eleven countries. The Group has been in Uganda for over seven decades. Manufacturing activities range from sugar, engineering, cement, electrical cables, power, alcohol, tea to packaging industries. In the fields of consultancy, turnkey projects and management services, a successful record exists of working with a host of international financial institutions. The same courage and tenacity that drove its founder N.K. Mehta, ninety two years ago, prevails even today. We are fully committed to developing the Ugandan economy and are thankful for the support from ADB, BADEA, KFED, IDA, CDC, IFC, EXIM (INDIA), IDBI, EADB, PTA BANK AND GOU.

Questions Remain Over Rights Progress

Continued from page 12

ernment forces from lawyers based in Gulu, the seat of a rebel insurgency. At Palango, 12 miles (19 kilometers) south of Gulu, three suspected rebels were arrested by soldiers and buried from the neck down in holes they had been forced to dig themselves. All three died. Another three men were allegedly tortured to death while in custody, according to the lawyers.

Last month, 59 followers of the Uganda Democratic Christian Army (UDCA), led by Joseph Kony, were released. They had been awaiting trial for treason since October last year. Treason charges, which preclude the possibility of bail for 480 days, have in the past been used as a mechanism for dampening rebel support.

On coming to power in 1986, the National Resistance Movement faced a rebel insurgency in the north from a group called the Uganda People's Democratic Army (UPDA). It consisted of soldiers who had served under previous regimes. After a 1988 peace

agreement, the UPDA was disbanded and incorporated into the NRA. Some remnants joined Mr. Kony's less effective UDCA.

Meanwhile, in the east, the Uganda People's Army, another rebel movement, was blamed for hundreds of killings. Thousands subsequently took advantage of a 1987 amnesty and presidential pardon to join the NRA. This conciliatory move by the government effectively undid the rebellions. Following a major military operation last year, armed opposition has disintegrated into banditry by small groups.

Observers say arrests for treason have now abated. In many instances, treason cases have been dismissed in court for lack of evidence.

Rebel atrocities, however, continue to occur. Last year, followers of the Uganda Democratic Christian Army cut off the noses, ears and upper lips of several women suspected of being government sympathizers. Hacking victims to death or mutilating them is common among rebel forces.

Last March, treason charges

were dropped against 18 northern leaders arrested the previous year. The accused included the state minister for foreign affairs, Daniel Omara Atubo. Prior allegations of assault were investigated by the inspector general's office. A report

Observers say arrests for treason have now abated.

on the incident has yet to be released, but Major General David Timelyza, who ordered the arrests, was relieved of his northern command.

In August, President Yoweri Museveni ordered the release of more than 1,500 political prisoners. The majority had been rounded up by the army last year during a counterinsurgency operation in northern rebel areas. They were sentenced en masse to serve jail terms of five years or more for desertion from local units. The International Committee of the Red Cross claims that at least 500 detainees are still being held. By comparison, in 1988 the NRA admitted to the existence of over 4,000 detainees.

The improvement in legal procedure has, to some extent, resulted from pressure by international

aid donors. The month before the release of Mr. Atubo and others accused with him, the United States and European Community members lodged an official protest with the government over their detention.

"If the government senses a real concern, it behaves more responsibly," a diplomat said. "There's no doubt about that. The arrests happened in the context of heightened insecurity, which should be taken into account."

Judged against the background of its recent past, Uganda has made progress in instilling moral probity in the military and its political leaders. Both Idi Amin and Milton Obote, former heads of state, were responsible for some of the grossest violations of human rights in modern history. All told, more than half a million Ugandans died at their hands.

"There was abuse of power by all levels of public officials," said Mr. Ruzindana. "Their were no limits to their authority so ordinary people were very much at their mercy."

"We have replaced the vicious circle of violence by accommodating everyone," said First Deputy Prime Minister Eriya Kategaya. "No group should be hunted for its past deeds. We don't need the West to tell us how to safeguard our human rights. It's our duty to do it."

Mary Anne Fitzgerald

Thinking of investing abroad? Opportunities are available in UGANDA. Agriculture - Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Rice, ... Industry - Processing, Hides & Skins, Fish- ... Mining - Phosphates, Cobalt, Tin ... Tourism: Beaches, waterfalls, ... Since 1972, Uganda Development Bank has been financing entrepreneurs in Agriculture, Industry and Tourism. Invest in Uganda and talk to UDB. We could become partners in the development of the PEARL OF AFRICA. UGANDA DEVELOPMENT BANK P.O. Box 7216, Tel. 2307406 Kampala

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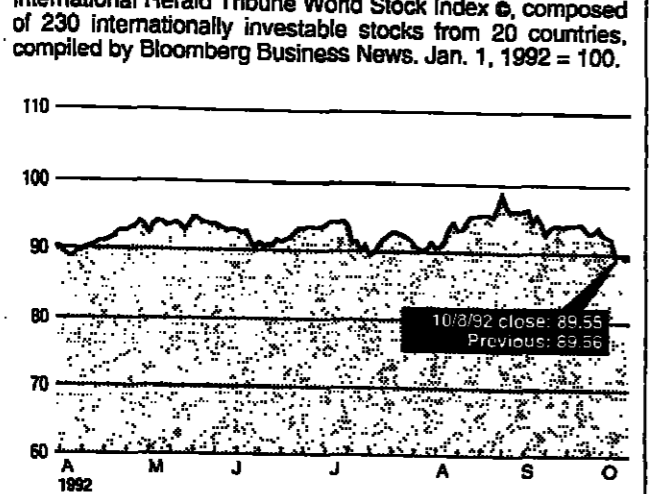
participating development of Uganda

Asiana The Jewel of Asia

FLY WITH A NEW FLEET TO SEOUL. Page 15



THE TRIB INDEX: 89.55



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors like Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

Lamont's Policy Vision Disappoints

By Erik Ipsen. LONDON — Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a vigorous defense Thursday of his government's stewardship of the economy...

Hachette Names Havas as Mystery Buyer of Its Stock

By Roger Cohen. PARIS — Amid intense speculation over a hostile bid from the rival media group Havas, trading in the stock of the troubled French communications giant Hachette was suspended Thursday on the Paris Bourse...

U.S.-Japan Deal on GM Car Sales Stalls

By David E. Sanger. TOKYO — Nine months after President George Bush declared that his trade mission to Tokyo had yielded a milestone agreement to sell 20,000 more U.S. cars in Japan every year...

Schwinn Takes Spill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. CHICAGO — Schwinn Bicycle Co., the 97-year-old manufacturer whose sturdy built bikes once dominated the U.S. market...

WALL STREET WATCH

Rump of Citicorp Faithful Awaits New Stock Issue

By Michael Quint. NEW YORK — When Citicorp announced plans in August to sell \$650 million in preferred stock that is convertible to common, it seemed an auspicious time for the beleaguered banking company to raise needed capital...

TWA Settles With Pension Agency

The Associated Press. WILMINGTON, Delaware — The \$1.2 billion shortfall in TWA's pension funds was removed Thursday as a significant obstacle to the airline's attempt to get out of bankruptcy court by selling itself to creditors and employees...

Hawaiian Air Restructures

HAL Inc., the parent company of Hawaiian Airlines, said Thursday that it had reached agreement on a restructuring with its principal lender, unions and aircraft lessors...

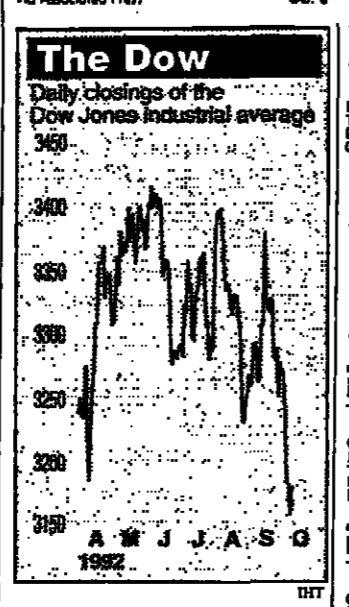
MURKIN AND INDUSTRIES LTD. participating development of Uganda. Agricultural Sector.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES. Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates.

BLANCPAIN watch advertisement. Includes image of a watch and text: 'SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.' TÜRLE JEWELRY & WATCHES.

MARKET DIARY Bonds and Dollar Underpin the Dow

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed higher Thursday after five sessions of declines, propped up by rallies in bonds and the dollar.



Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

N.Y. Stocks common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed higher Thursday after five sessions of declines, propped up by rallies in bonds and the dollar.

POLICY: Lamont Disappoints

(Continued from first page) Hilliard of Societe Generale Strauss Turbulent, is that all that restraint on the fiscal side will go a long way toward offsetting the stimulus given to the British economy by the recent cut in interest rates and the fall in sterling's value.

Dollar Builds on Gains

The dollar continued to rally Thursday amid growing optimism that feeble economic growth overseas would compel other countries to slash their interest rates faster than the Federal Reserve cut U.S. rates.

Foreign Exchange

dollar was trading at 1.4825 DM, up more than 3 pfennig from 1.4505 DM on Wednesday and at 121.60 yen, up from 120.40 yen.

NYSSE Most Active

Table listing most active NYSE stocks including Amgen, Alcoa, and Amstar.

NYSSE Diary

Table showing NYSE trading volume and price changes for various sectors.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing most active AMEX stocks including Amgen, Alcoa, and Amstar.

AMEX Diary

Table showing AMEX trading volume and price changes for various sectors.

NASDAQ Most Active

Table listing most active NASDAQ stocks including Amgen, Alcoa, and Amstar.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ trading volume and price changes for various sectors.

Table for Dow Jones Averages showing indices for Industrials, NYSE, and AMEX.

Table for Standard & Poor's Indexes showing various market indices.

Table for NYSE Indexes showing detailed market data.

Table for NASDAQ Indexes showing detailed market data.

Table for AMEX Stock Index showing market performance.

Table for Dow Jones Bond Averages showing bond market indices.

Table for NYSE 100 Index Options showing options market data.

Table for AMEX 100 Index Options showing options market data.

Table for NASDAQ 100 Index Options showing options market data.

Table for European Futures showing various international market indices.

Table for Food futures including Soybean, Corn, and Wheat.

Table for Metals futures including Aluminum, Copper, and Silver.

Table for Stock Indexes showing various market indices.

Table for Spot Commodities including various agricultural and industrial goods.

Table for Dividends showing dividend payments for various stocks.

Table for N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading showing odd-lot trading data.

Table for U.S. Futures showing various domestic market futures.

Table for Grains futures including Soybean, Corn, and Wheat.

Table for SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) showing market data.

Table for SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) showing market data.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

New Jobless Claims Take Dip

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of Americans filing new claims for unemployment benefits fell to 400,000 in late September, the first drop in six weeks, the government announced Thursday.

Profit at Abbott Labs Sets Record

ABBOTT PARK, Illinois (Combined Dispatches) — Abbott Laboratories reported Thursday record third-quarter earnings of \$278.8 million, or 33 cents a share, compared with \$251.6 million, or 29 cents a share, in the same quarter a year ago.

Carter Hawley Is Out of Bankruptcy

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., the West Coast's leading department-store operator, emerged Thursday from 20 months under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Ford Expects Loss in the 3d Quarter

DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday it expected a loss in the third quarter due to slow sales in the United States and Europe, following a strong performance during the first half.

Fannie Mae Net Rose 18% in Period

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The Federal National Mortgage Association, known as Fannie Mae, said Thursday that third-quarter income rose 18 percent because of strong growth in fees from mortgage-backed securities and real estate mortgage investment companies.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing world stock market indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, and Toronto.

BNP Net Slumps on Problem Loans

PARIS — Banque Nationale de Paris, the French state-controlled bank, reported Thursday a first-half consolidated net profit of 1.33 billion French francs (\$275 million), off 13.4 percent from a year earlier.

Table showing BNP's financial performance metrics.

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U.S. Futures

Table showing U.S. futures prices for various commodities.

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Loss in the 3d

Net Rose 18

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**NYSE**

Thursday's Closing  
Includes the national price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	% Change
IBM	112.00	+0.38
MSFT	51.00	+0.12
ORCL	32.00	+0.10
GOOGL	208.00	+1.00
AMZN	48.00	+0.20
EBAY	25.00	+0.15
SHOP	20.00	+0.10
WMT	55.00	+0.25
CVS	42.00	+0.18
DIS	30.00	+0.12
BA	250.00	+1.20
GE	28.00	+0.15
GM	22.00	+0.10
F	12.00	+0.05
SPY	235.00	+0.50

Symbol	Price	% Change
INTL	10.00	+0.10
INDX	2000.00	+10.00
US3M	6.00	+0.01
US6M	5.50	+0.01
US1Y	5.00	+0.01
US2Y	4.50	+0.01
US5Y	4.00	+0.01
US10Y	3.50	+0.01
US30Y	3.00	+0.01
EUR3M	4.00	+0.01
EUR6M	3.50	+0.01
EUR1Y	3.00	+0.01
EUR2Y	2.50	+0.01
EUR5Y	2.00	+0.01
EUR10Y	1.50	+0.01
EUR30Y	1.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	% Change
AA	15.00	+0.10
AAA	18.00	+0.12
BBB	20.00	+0.15
BBB+	22.00	+0.18
BBB-	24.00	+0.20
BBB+	26.00	+0.22
BBB-	28.00	+0.25
BBB+	30.00	+0.28
BBB-	32.00	+0.30
BBB+	34.00	+0.32
BBB-	36.00	+0.35
BBB+	38.00	+0.38
BBB-	40.00	+0.40
BBB+	42.00	+0.42
BBB-	44.00	+0.45
BBB+	46.00	+0.48
BBB-	48.00	+0.50
BBB+	50.00	+0.52
BBB-	52.00	+0.55
BBB+	54.00	+0.58
BBB-	56.00	+0.60
BBB+	58.00	+0.62
BBB-	60.00	+0.65
BBB+	62.00	+0.68
BBB-	64.00	+0.70
BBB+	66.00	+0.72
BBB-	68.00	+0.75
BBB+	70.00	+0.78
BBB-	72.00	+0.80
BBB+	74.00	+0.82
BBB-	76.00	+0.85
BBB+	78.00	+0.88
BBB-	80.00	+0.90
BBB+	82.00	+0.92
BBB-	84.00	+0.95
BBB+	86.00	+0.98
BBB-	88.00	+1.00
BBB+	90.00	+1.02
BBB-	92.00	+1.05
BBB+	94.00	+1.08
BBB-	96.00	+1.10
BBB+	98.00	+1.12
BBB-	100.00	+1.15

Symbol	Price	% Change
AAA	100.00	+0.01
AA	95.00	+0.01
A	90.00	+0.01
BBB	85.00	+0.01
BBB+	80.00	+0.01
BBB-	75.00	+0.01
BBB+	70.00	+0.01
BBB-	65.00	+0.01
BBB+	60.00	+0.01
BBB-	55.00	+0.01
BBB+	50.00	+0.01
BBB-	45.00	+0.01
BBB+	40.00	+0.01
BBB-	35.00	+0.01
BBB+	30.00	+0.01
BBB-	25.00	+0.01
BBB+	20.00	+0.01
BBB-	15.00	+0.01
BBB+	10.00	+0.01
BBB-	5.00	+0.01
BBB+	0.00	+0.01

Symbol	Price	% Change
AAA	100.00	+0.01
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A	90.00	+0.01
BBB	85.00	+0.01
BBB+	80.00	+0.01
BBB-	75.00	+0.01
BBB+	70.00	+0.01
BBB-	65.00	+0.01
BBB+	60.00	+0.01
BBB-	55.00	+0.01
BBB+	50.00	+0.01
BBB-	45.00	+0.01
BBB+	40.00	+0.01
BBB-	35.00	+0.01
BBB+	30.00	+0.01
BBB-	25.00	+0.01
BBB+	20.00	+0.01
BBB-	15.00	+0.01
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BBB-	75.00	+0.01
BBB+	70.00	+0.01
BBB-	65.00	+0.01
BBB+	60.00	+0.01
BBB-	55.00	+0.01
BBB+	50.00	+0.01
BBB-	45.00	+0.01
BBB+	40.00	+0.01
BBB-	35.00	+0.01
BBB+	30.00	+0.01
BBB-	25.00	+0.01
BBB+	20.00	+0.01
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BBB	85.00	+0.01
BBB+	80.00	+0.01
BBB-	75.00	+0.01
BBB+	70.00	+0.01
BBB-	65.00	+0.01
BBB+	60.00	+0.01
BBB-	55.00	+0.01
BBB+	50.00	+0.01
BBB-	45.00	+0.01
BBB+	40.00	+0.01
BBB-	35.00	+0.01
BBB+	30.00	+0.01
BBB-	25.00	+0.01
BBB+	20.00	+0.01
BBB-	15.00	+0.01
BBB+	10.00	+0.01
BBB-	5.00	+0.01
BBB+	0.00	+0.01

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(Continued on Page 18)

# NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	3.00	12.00
120.00	118.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	120.00	118.00	0.00	15.00
80.00	78.00	Apple	0.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	78.00	0.00	10.00
150.00	145.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18.00	150.00	145.00	0.00	18.00
200.00	195.00	Lucent	0.00	0.00	20.00	200.00	195.00	0.00	20.00
300.00	295.00	Intel	0.00	0.00	25.00	300.00	295.00	0.00	25.00
400.00	395.00	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30.00	400.00	395.00	0.00	30.00
500.00	495.00	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35.00	500.00	495.00	0.00	35.00
600.00	595.00	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40.00	600.00	595.00	0.00	40.00
700.00	695.00	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	45.00	700.00	695.00	0.00	45.00
800.00	795.00	AMD	0.00	0.00	50.00	800.00	795.00	0.00	50.00
900.00	895.00	ATI	0.00	0.00	55.00	900.00	895.00	0.00	55.00
1000.00	995.00	3Com	0.00	0.00	60.00	1000.00	995.00	0.00	60.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Yield	PE
10.00	9.80	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	10.00	9.80	3.00	12.00
12.00	11.80	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	12.00	11.80	0.00	15.00
8.00	7.80	Apple	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	7.80	0.00	10.00
15.00	14.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18.00	15.00	14.50	0.00	18.00
20.00	19.50	Lucent	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	19.50	0.00	20.00
30.00	29.50	Intel	0.00	0.00	25.00	30.00	29.50	0.00	25.00
40.00	39.50	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30.00	40.00	39.50	0.00	30.00
50.00	49.50	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	49.50	0.00	35.00
60.00	59.50	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	59.50	0.00	40.00
70.00	69.50	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	45.00	70.00	69.50	0.00	45.00
80.00	79.50	AMD	0.00	0.00	50.00	80.00	79.50	0.00	50.00
90.00	89.50	ATI	0.00	0.00	55.00	90.00	89.50	0.00	55.00
100.00	99.50	3Com	0.00	0.00	60.00	100.00	99.50	0.00	60.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Yield	PE
10.00	9.80	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	10.00	9.80	3.00	12.00
12.00	11.80	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	12.00	11.80	0.00	15.00
8.00	7.80	Apple	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	7.80	0.00	10.00
15.00	14.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18.00	15.00	14.50	0.00	18.00
20.00	19.50	Lucent	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	19.50	0.00	20.00
30.00	29.50	Intel	0.00	0.00	25.00	30.00	29.50	0.00	25.00
40.00	39.50	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30.00	40.00	39.50	0.00	30.00
50.00	49.50	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	49.50	0.00	35.00
60.00	59.50	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	59.50	0.00	40.00
70.00	69.50	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	45.00	70.00	69.50	0.00	45.00
80.00	79.50	AMD	0.00	0.00	50.00	80.00	79.50	0.00	50.00
90.00	89.50	ATI	0.00	0.00	55.00	90.00	89.50	0.00	55.00
100.00	99.50	3Com	0.00	0.00	60.00	100.00	99.50	0.00	60.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Yield	PE
10.00	9.80	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	10.00	9.80	3.00	12.00
12.00	11.80	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	12.00	11.80	0.00	15.00
8.00	7.80	Apple	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	7.80	0.00	10.00
15.00	14.50	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18.00	15.00	14.50	0.00	18.00
20.00	19.50	Lucent	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	19.50	0.00	20.00
30.00	29.50	Intel	0.00	0.00	25.00	30.00	29.50	0.00	25.00
40.00	39.50	Motorola	0.00	0.00	30.00	40.00	39.50	0.00	30.00
50.00	49.50	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	49.50	0.00	35.00
60.00	59.50	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	59.50	0.00	40.00
70.00	69.50	National Semiconductor	0.00	0.00	45.00	70.00	69.50	0.00	45.00
80.00	79.50	AMD	0.00	0.00	50.00	80.00	79.50	0.00	50.00
90.00	89.50	ATI	0.00	0.00	55.00	90.00	89.50	0.00	55.00
100.00	99.50	3Com	0.00	0.00	60.00	100.00	99.50	0.00	60.00

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PRIVATISA GREEK EXPO

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German Bourse Chides U.S.

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The new Deutsche Börse will be a kinder, gentler partner for foreign investors in German securities...

FRANKFURT — The new Deutsche Börse will be a kinder, gentler partner for foreign investors in German securities...

While promoting the virtues of the new, improved Finanzplatz Deutschland, or German financial market, Mr. Metzler ridiculed U.S. reservations about allowing German securities to be traded in the United States.

Mr. Metzler described the creation of Deutsche Börse as a long-term challenge to London and other financial markets that deal heavily in German shares.

FRANKFURT — The new Deutsche Börse will be a kinder, gentler partner for foreign investors in German securities...

Hidden reserves can protect a German company in difficult times, he added, by smoothing the curves in cyclical upturns and downturns in the economy.

Over the years, many takeover rumors have surfaced regarding Heineken. Each time, the company and Freddy Heineken have said it is not for sale.

Heineken Brushes Off Philip Morris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Heineken NV's stock advanced on Thursday after a published report said Philip Morris Co. would like to take control of the Dutch brewer.

Heineken has a market capitalization of about \$4.2 billion, but Yolanda Strijker, an analyst at Bank Meeus & Hope, said any buyer would have to pay an enormous amount in goodwill, probably twice its current share price.

Ciments Français Stock Slides on News of Losses

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ciments Français shares plunged Thursday in the aftermath of revelations of hidden off-balance-sheet dealings that reportedly resulted in losses of more than 400 million francs (\$84.2 million).

Paribas' stock was up slightly, at 279.10 francs, but analysts said the bank's image was tarnished by the revelations.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Thursday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes markets like Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, Amsterdam CBS Trend, Brussels Stock Index, Frankfurt DAX, Frankfurt FAZ, Helsinki HEX, London Financial Times 30, London FTSE 100, Madrid General Index, Milan MIB, Paris CAC 40, Stockholm Afaersvaeriden, Vienna Stock Index, Zurich S&S.

Very briefly:

- The Bank of Italy cut its fixed-term advances, or Lombard, interest rate by half a percentage point to 16 percent effective Friday... The Italian Senate's finance committee voted to suspend capital-gains taxes for one year...

France Stiffens Stand on GATT

The Associated Press

PARIS — In hard-line remarks that could jeopardize a global trade agreement, France's agriculture minister on Thursday rejected any further European concessions to Washington and threatened retaliation against the United States.

One reason for near-stalemate in the five-year GATT negotiations is a U.S. demand for the Community to make deeper cuts in its subsidies to farmers.

Mr. Soisson planned to meet European Community officials in Brussels before U.S.-EC negotiations resume Sunday, aimed at resolving differences on a new global trade accord under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He did not specify what retaliatory measures France might consider. One recent U.S. action that infuriated France was a decision to increase subsidized wheat exports.

RATES: Bundesbank Pursues Its Course Undaunted

(Continued from page 1)

close associates say cannot let errors pass uncorrected, was asked whether he had also pledged to rule out a realignment of European currencies.

But the British still refused to devalue. And when Italy agreed to a 7 percent devaluation of the lira and the Bundesbank reduced its short-term lending rate by one-quarter of a percentage point, to 9.5 percent, it was not enough to stop the pressure on the pound.

Mr. Schlesinger said the bank was forced to buy billions of dollars worth of lire and pounds on the currency markets to keep them from sinking below their minimum values allowed under the European currency system.

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On Sept. 5, European Community finance ministers and central bank officials met in Bath, England. Mr. Lamont was desperate to find a way of reducing British rates without devaluing the pound against the mark, to try to get his country out of its recession.

John Neff, portfolio manager for the Windsor Fund, one of the largest holders of Citicorp stock, said investors who lacked confidence in Citicorp's future might be attracted by the high yield. "But investors with a good grasp of the company's fundamentals could expect a greater return from Citicorp's common," he said.

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CITICORP: Debating Issue (Continued from first finance page) with mandatory conversion within three years. If the price of the common is at or below the conversion price, each PERC share converts into one share of common stock.

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Political Odor in Taipei Stock Scandal

TAIPEI — A government investigation into a stock scandal has found a possible suspect officials might have preferred to avoid: an investment company controlled by the governing Nationalist Party.

Central Investment and two other Nationalist-linked investment companies have invested in Bank SinoPac, one of 15 new commercial banks to have received permission to open last year.

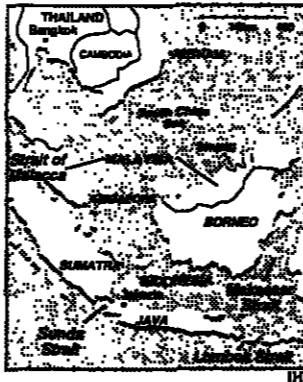
one into 9.2 billion Taiwan dollars (\$368 million) of stock trading defaults last month and another began in June into illegal stock price manipulation involving big company shareholders and stock traders.

Tolls Proposed for Strait of Malacca

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune KUALA LUMPUR — Ships using the Strait of Malacca would have to pay tolls for the first time to finance safety measures there under a measure to be discussed at an international conference on the shipping lane.

Malaysia plans to invite ministers or senior officials from Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, as well as representatives from shipping companies and maritime organizations, to attend the safety conference.

states flanking the strait to levy taxes or impose new traffic regulations that would slow cargo delivery times and increase costs.



Sunda Strait between the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Java.

POSCO Accepts Chief's Resignation

SEOUL — The board of Pohang Iron & Steel Co., the world's third largest steelmaker, has reluctantly accepted the resignation of Chairman Park Tae Joon, who is reportedly considering a run for president of South Korea.

North and South In Business Talks

Agence France-Press TOKYO — North Korea's vice prime minister, Kim Dal Hyeon, has met South Korean businessmen in Pyongyang, an official press report said on Thursday.

President Roh Tae Woo has already quit the DLF in order to ensure impartiality in elections for his successor.

Philippines Passes an IMF Review

MANILA — The Philippines has passed an International Monetary Fund review of its economic performance, permitting implementation of a \$4.8 billion debt-relief program, an IMF official said on Thursday.

Analysts say Mr. Park may leave the DLP to form an independent group before the election, or even join the camp of Chung Ju Yung, former chairman of the Hyundai Group.

MANILA — The Philippines has passed an International Monetary Fund review of its economic performance, permitting implementation of a \$4.8 billion debt-relief program, an IMF official said on Thursday.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and various stock indices like Hang Seng, Straits Times, Nikkei 225, etc.

- Very briefly: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation plans to approve next month a draft accord lifting tariff barriers among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Large financial table with columns for various international funds, currencies, and market data. Includes sub-sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'CURRENCY EXCHANGE'.



SPORTS BASEBALL

Braves Have It All, Won't Give an Inch

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service
ATLANTA — At the moment, the Pittsburgh Pirates look uglier than a two-day-old pizza while the Atlanta Braves are sizzling hot, straight out of the oven, a five-star special with all the trimmings.

Take a good look at these Braves, who romped and stomped, 13-5, through the second game of the National League's playoffs Wednesday. This is a team that's probably going to do its October business in a hurry. Not only do the Braves seem headed for the World Series title that they should have won last season, but they're doing it expeditiously.

There's nothing good about that game except that it's over," said the Pirates' testy manager, Jim Leyland, who can sense that his team is about to lose its third straight league championship series.

"I almost got run over by a policeman on a motorcycle on my way in here" to be interviewed, he added. "It hasn't been my day."

Not was it for his stars, Barry Bonds and Andy Van Slyke, the coma rums who now are a combined 20-for-131 lifetime in postseason play. Bonds' Gold Glove fielding has even gone on the frizz. He helped the Braves get two extra runs with a bunt hit throw to the plate and a bunt-back decision on a bloop that helped Mike Stanton to an RBI double.

"Barry's trying to hit a five-run home run" or "make an unbelievable play in left on every ball," said Leyland, the Pirates' designated apologist. "He's pressing a little bit. It's bothering him." A little bit?

On the other hand, Atlanta's sluggers have been doing nicely. Terry Pendleton, David Justice and Ron Gant, who hit a grand slam in the fifth inning of Game 2 to double a 4-0 lead, are 7-for-22 with nine RBIs and 14 runs — they're smokin'.

"That was some heavy artillery out there today," beamed the Atlanta manager, Bobby Cox, after watching his club put 22 runners on base against seven bewildered Pittsburgh pitchers.

Sad to say, the Pirates appear to be in over their heads. The Braves have almost everything, starting with the staff that matters most, dominant pitching. They have the most daunting trio of starters in baseball: John Smoltz, Tom Glavine and Steve Avery. Think in terms of Carfish Hunter, Vida Blue and Ken Holtzman, or Jim Palmer, Mike Cuellar and Dave McNally, or Dave Stewart, Bob Welch and Mike Moore.

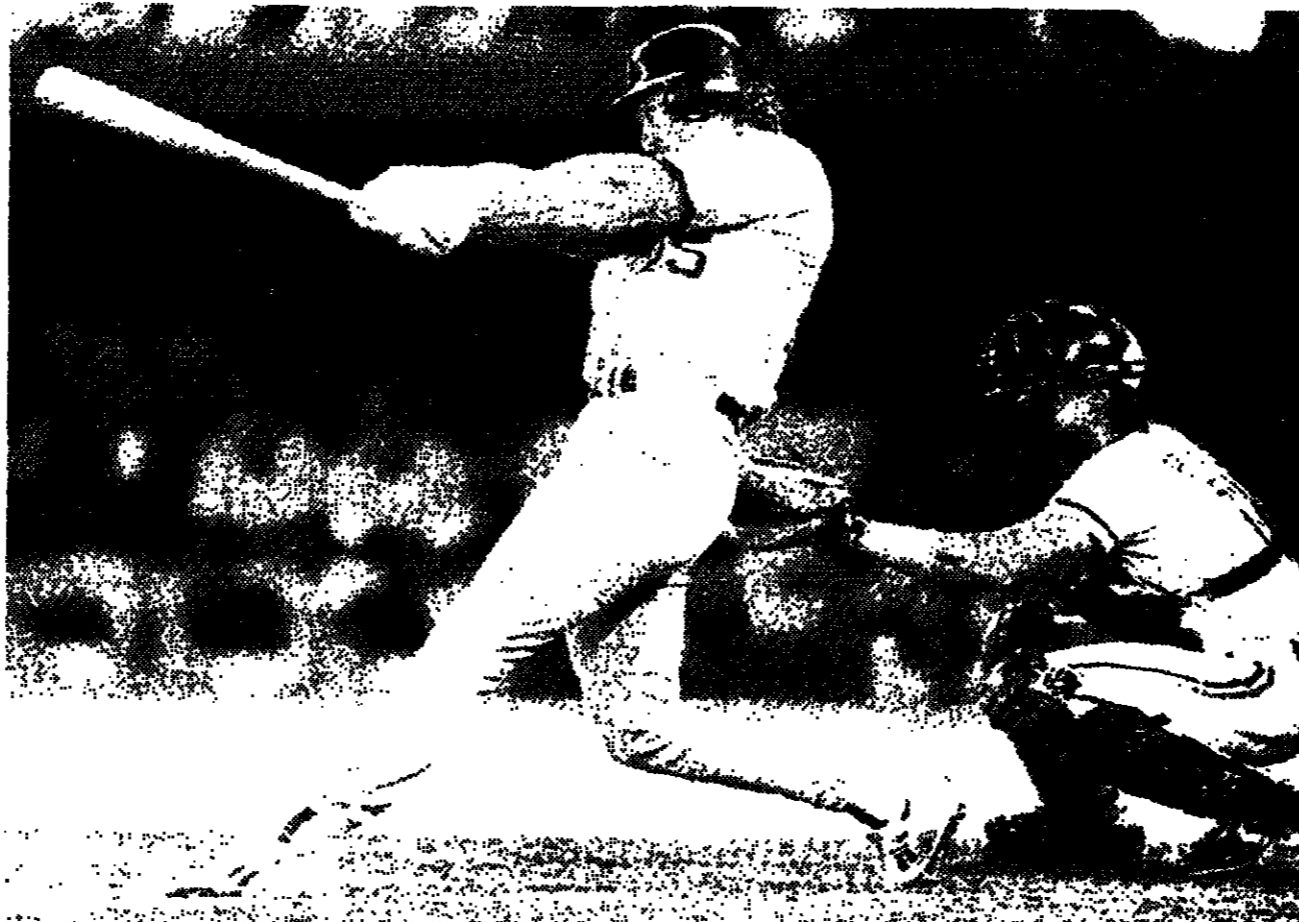
IN GAME 1, Smoltz held the Pirates scoreless for seven innings while the Braves built a 5-0 lead. When Jose Lind finally homered, it actually embarrassed the Pirates because it highlighted the fact that they hadn't scored off the Braves in 29 playoff innings. Smoltz's postseason earned-run average is 1.43, the best of any active pitcher. When you win the pennant with a seventh-game playoff shutout, as Smoltz did last year, then hook up in the best 0-0 seventh-game matchup in World Series history, you tend to rethink your place in the grand scheme.

"After that seventh game of the Series last year, everything is cake," said Smoltz. "I'll never face bigger pressure than that in my life because there isn't any bigger pressure. Finishing the first game of the playoffs is nothing by comparison."

In Game 2, Pittsburgh's humiliation was worse. Atlanta rolled to an 8-0 margin while Avery shut the Bucs down without a peep for six innings. He seemed determined to upstage Smoltz as an autumn star, running his string of consecutive scoreless innings, a record for league playoffs. Babe Ruth owns the World Series record and Avery now has the playoff record. Nice company for a 22-year-old.

When the Pirates finally summoned up a four-run seventh — their first multirun burst in the 75 playoff innings — Atlanta immediately flattened Pittsburgh's bullpen for five runs. The Braves hit so many balls off the fences you expected the grounds crew to rezip the walls between innings.

Baines Blows Away Blue Jays' Hopes in 9th



Mark McGwire's long two-run homer in the second inning quickly quieted what had been a spirited sellout crowd in Toronto.

Winfield Ablaze in Twilight

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Dave Winfield is 41. He has nasty scars sliced across both legs, an ailing back that speaks to him almost every morning, and enough bothersome moments from his days in New York to write a book, which he has done.

Winfield talks easily about the bad legs and the bad back and the bad years with the Yankees, when verbal and even legal battles with the principal owner, George Steinbrenner, were normal.

He is open about the past because it reminds him of how delicious his ride through baseball has been with the Toronto Blue Jays this season.

If Winfield had not become the first 40-year-old player to drive in more than 100 runs in a season said the Jays' manager, Cito Gaston, there was a good chance they would not have made it to the American League playoffs.

Winfield wants the ride to continue with the 16-year-old Jays taking their first World Series title.

"Each year, that's the No. 1 reason I play this game," said Winfield, who also said he wants to play again next year. "I'd like to play on a team that would win the entire thing. If I get that ring, I'll sit in a room and cry and explain the feeling to you."

He is different now. He is not a brooding superstar, which is the way he said he was inaccurately depicted in New York. He is a tremendous force in the clubhouse, levying fines as the judge of a kangaroo court and teaching and leading teammates by example. With a



Harold Baines then gave Oakland its 4-3 victory by leading off the ninth inning with a home run.

There weren't a lot of base hits and chinkers. There was good pitching. They just got one more run than us. I don't think either team expected to steamroll the other."

Gaston, an outfielder with Winfield when both played for the San Diego Padres in Winfield's first two years in the majors, said his former teammate "carries a big stick" in the clubhouse. Winfield conceded that he shocked the quiet manager with his raucous cheering in the dugout this season.

He even scolded Skydome fans for being mild-mannered, and they have responded by cheering lustily even before the Jays get a runner on base.

In the clubhouse, Winfield is a taskmaster. Twenty minutes before game time, he politely informs teammates to turn off the radios and televisions and concentrate on playing.

When he notices that player has returned to the clubhouse to watch the game on television, instead of exhorting their teammates, he grabs them by an ear and ushers them back to the dugout. Well, maybe he doesn't grab an ear, but he certainly grabs their attention, and his presence empties the clubhouse.

"You got to know him and see the things he does," said outfielder Candy Maldonado. "He's like a father or a big brother, and he's a friend. He's always there. He'll let you know when to get working."

Then Maldonado added: "You have to listen to him. The guy is about 6-10."

Scoreboard

Table with columns for Division, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes National League East, National League West, American League East, American League West.

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Athletics' 2d Homer Wins Game 1 in the AL Playoffs

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

TORONTO — The Oakland Athletics, a team not accustomed to losing on the American League championship stage, pulled off another show-stopper.

The American League West champions scored not once, not twice but three times Wednesday night against Jack Morris, a pitcher who has been equally as invincible as the Athletics in postseason play.

Then Oakland saw its lead wiped out, felt the emotion swing around to the inspired Toronto Blue Jays — and stole the thunder and hopes right back from the American League East champions with one mighty swing of the bat.

That blow off Morris was delivered by Harold Baines, who led off the ninth inning, and it was the difference in Oakland's stunning 4-3 turnaround victory in Game 1 of the best-of-seven series.

Baines, the Athletics' designated hitter, broke Morris's five-inning scoreless streak and ended the sort of spell the veteran right-hander is noted for weaving. The home run had the same effect of a howitzer hitting a balloon, for it came right after Toronto had completed a comeback from a three-run deficit.

The Toronto charge at the Skydome was inspired by the Jays' own designated hitter-hero, Dave Winfield, who homered in the sixth, then doubled in the eighth, driving the A's starter, Dave Stewart, from the mound.

Winfield scored the tying run on John Olerud's two-out single, it cost Stewart the decision, but not Oakland the game.

That was because Baines and the A's answered back decisively and quickly, knocking 51,039 once-delirious Toronto fans back into their seats and keeping them in relative silence as Dennis Eckersley, Oakland's 51-year-old, pitched a scoreless ninth to earn the save.

The victory put Oakland in an enviable position. In 23 previous AL playoff series, the opening game winner has gone on to capture the pennant 16 times, and each of the last five years. That was indeed the result in 1989, when the A's took the opener against Toronto and never looked back.

The loss put Toronto in a perilous position. On Thursday night, the Jays will oppose Oakland's Mike Moore, 17-12 during the regular season, with David Cone, the right-hander who went 4-3 for Toronto after being acquired Aug. 27 from the New York Mets.

The Athletics, making their record 10th appearance in league championship play, sent a pretty important pacemaker in his own right out against Toronto.

Stewart, by virtue of his starting assignment Wednesday night, became the only American League pitcher to have started four such inaugural playoff games. Even more important to Oakland than the number of assignments was the playoff record Stewart carried to the mound: 5-0, the most victories in either league in playoff history.

Hardly overshadowed was Morris, or at least his credentials. For the Toronto right-hander became the only pitcher ever to start an opener for three different teams: Detroit, Minnesota and now Toronto. And Morris entered the game with a 3-1 record in league championship play.

Last year, he won two playoff games, a factor certainly not ignored by the Blue Jays, who were his victims last year but by his employers this time.

home run and 12th and 13th runs produced in 27 such games. The pall at the Skydome became even more evident three pitches later when the Oakland catcher Terry Steinbach rocked Morris's 0-2 pitch over the left-field fence for a 3-0 lead.

The home runs ended Morris's scoreless-innings streak in postseason play at 14, not to mention his invulnerability against such occurrences. For Morris had finished the regular season having allowed only four home runs over his last 19 starts, a span of 128 innings.

Morris allowed little else through the home run and 12th and 13th runs produced in 27 such games. The pall at the Skydome became even more evident three pitches later when the Oakland catcher Terry Steinbach rocked Morris's 0-2 pitch over the left-field fence for a 3-0 lead.

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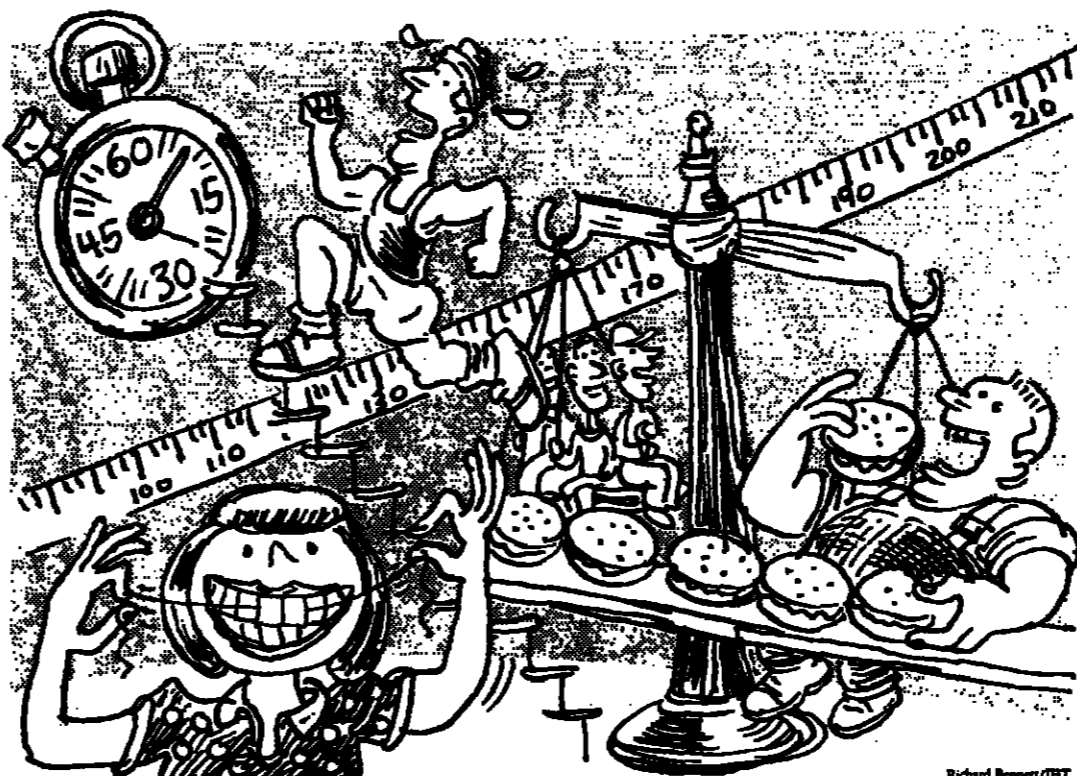
Down With Sacrifice

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I have reconsidered my position on sacrifice. Last week I was all for it. My policy was: plenty of sacrifice for all hands. That was what the nation needed. I thought. How wrong I was.

rest of us with the only family member who had a job. He earned his keep by preaching the good old Republican wisdom to a foolishly New Deal household. He believed that fools brought misfortune on themselves and so deserved it. Anyone heeding a millionaire's call for sacrifice was such a high-test foil that he deserved to have his wallet rifled by the ruthless.

The Englishman Who Judges America's Records

By Adam Bryant
NEW YORK — Mark Young, editor of the U.S. edition of the Guinness Book of Records, is on the phone again in his Park Avenue office, this time with a caller who claims she can floss her teeth in 20 seconds. Certainly a noteworthy feat, she asserts.



which he updates with the help of his brother, Andrew, in England, a former British sports trivia champion. After the 1993 edition of the book of records was sent to the printers in mid-August, he focused on a new book, "Inventions and Discoveries," a compendium of technological landmarks that is to be published annually in the United States, beginning next spring.

when Sir Hugh Beaver, an executive of the Guinness brewery, got caught up in an argument over whether the grouse was a faster game bird than the golden plover. No reference book was handy to settle the debate, so he commissioned a fact and figure agency in London to compile records.

PEOPLE

It's More Than Elvis: U.S. Mail Is Tuned In

After all that talk about Bill Presley's look — young or aged? — on his postal likeness, it turns out the U. S. Postal Service is really going all out for American music. Next year's stamps will include Buddy Holly, Otis Redding, Hank Williams, the Carter Family, Patsy Cline and Ritchie Valens.

Advertisement for '69' featuring a car and text: '69: The American Are...'

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